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MR. LODGE OFFERS NEW RESERVATION AS TO ARTICLE X

Proposed Clause Admitted to Be
Merely a Change in Phrase-
ology — Senate Debate Indi-
cates Its Non-Acceptance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — An eleven-hour attempt to make such a modification of the reservation to Article X of the League of Nations covenant as will procure the necessary 44 votes for the ratification of the Versailles compact was under way yesterday after Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, had formally submitted on the floor of the Senate a substitute for his original reservation on "the heart of the covenant."

The move of the majority leaders was the culmination of the last few days and was taken in deference to the wishes of the Republican friends of the Treaty who insisted on more effort at a rapprochement with the Democratic forces before the final roll call. So far as the debate on the floor indicated the temper of the Administration forces, the substitute offered by the majority leader was not more favorably regarded than the original reservation, which spells anathema to the Wilson "bitter enders."

Situation Not Materially Changed

The situation in the Senate was not materially changed by the concession offered by Mr. Lodge, and the fate of the Treaty was as uncertain as ever when the Senate adjourned after an all-day session during which every avenue of compromise was tried. The possibility of ratification still hung on a few votes.

On the Administration side of the Senate, alignment still appeared favorable to President Wilson, the "insurgents," although mustering more than half of the entire Democratic force, being still short of the number needed to put the Treaty over.

Senator Lodge submitted his substitute reservation soon after the Senate convened. Its submission was the signal for an attack in force by the "Irreconcilables," who charged that the Massachusetts Senator had "yielded" on the pivotal point of his "irreducible" minimum.

Text of Lodge Substitute
The text of the Lodge substitute follows:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the use of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide."

Prior to submitting the substitute it was whispered around the cloak-rooms that Furnifold Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who has taken a leading part in the effort to ratify the Treaty, had promised that, on the basis of the substitute, he could deliver the 32 Democratic votes. After a survey of the situation, however, when the substitute was submitted, the North Carolina Senator informed the Republican leader that he could not undertake to secure this number of Democrats. This left the Treaty precisely where it was.

Merely a Different Phraseology

Explaining his substitute, Mr. Lodge contended that the modification was merely in phraseology and did not affect the substance of the original reservation. He said:

"We have arrived at reservation number 21, which applies to Article X of the Treaty. I am going to offer a modification of amendment to that reservation as it stands. It is done in consonance with what I have stated on the floor many times, that I did not feel that I could be justified in insisting on the defeat of the Treaty on the simple question of phraseology employed in any reservation. If I thought what I offer affected in any way the principle or substance of the reservation as it stands, I not only should not offer it, but I should vote against the Treaty which contained it. I now offer the modification, which I send to the desk."

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, and Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, both asserted that if the modification presented by Mr. Lodge embodied the maximum Republican concession on the contested Article X, the ratification of the Treaty on its basis was not possible.

It is understood a copy of the substitute was given to the President, but no senator expected any encouragement from that quarter. The importance of the Lodge offer lies in the fact that it is in all probability the last effort at compromise.

MAJORITY IN BRITAIN FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday). — At the special Trade Union Congress today, at which an overwhelming majority of over three to one voted for political action in the form of an intensive political propaganda to compel the government to accept the Sankey majority report for the nationalization of mines, the voting for political action was 3,732,000 against 1,915,000 or a majority of 2,717,000. The majority against direct action was 2,820,000.

British organized labor thus again vindicated its reputation for level-headedness.

MINERS TO DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES

British Miners Federation to Submit to Government at Once
Application for New Rates of
From 1s. 6d. to 3s. a Day Raise

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Friday). — The national conference of the Miners' Federation decided today by an almost unanimous vote to submit to the government immediately an application for an increase in wages of 3s. a day for members over 16 years of age and of 1s. 6d. a day for those under 16. On a six-day shift basis, this would add about £40,000,000 a year to the wages bill of industry.

At present, coal for domestic use is being sold at a loss of about 10s. a ton, making a total of about £20,000,000 a year. Industrial coal, which accounts for three-quarters of the inland consumption, is being sold at round about the cost of production. A large surplus is derived by pooling the profits from export trade, and the Miners' Federation contends that, at the present average prices, there will be a net surplus in the coming financial year of over £50,000,000.

Sufficient Money Available

Therefore, they say, if the government will not nationalize the mines, or use the surplus to reduce the price of coal, there is sufficient money available to raise the wages without any further addition to the cost of coal for home consumption. The government, however, does not share this optimism.

It is admitted that at the present moment export and bunker prices have soared to unprecedented heights, owing to the shortage caused by restrictions on export. Bunker coal has fetched as high as 155s. a ton in London this week and shipowners are talking of raising freight rates in consequence.

This may lead the government to release more bunker coal or to control the price, and in any case the Board of Trade advisers propose that, if export prices should fall during the coming year, the coal industry will be insolvent unless the home prices are raised.

Refusal at First Probable

It is expected that these considerations will weigh with the government in replying to the miners' demand. A refusal at first is, therefore, probable. This is anticipated by the federation, and the national conference is to reassemble on March 24. The leaders entertain little doubt that in the event of the government's refusal, the conference will then decide to take a strike ballot.

The executive will ask the Premier to meet it as early as possible to discuss the demand. Prominent delegates have told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that the feeling throughout the coal fields on the wages question is extraordinarily strong. The only difference of opinion in the conference discussion today was in regard to the amount of the increase.

The executive itself recommended 3s., but many delegates stood out for more, and requested that the matter should be referred back so that the various districts could definitely instruct their delegates on this matter. Only after hearing the exhaustive arguments of the officials for a more moderate application, did the delegates agree, and, in consequence of this division of opinion, the demand for 3s. will be pressed with vigor and determination.

Feeling Among Rank and File

The feeling among rank and file was described by a Lancashire delegate, who said: "The men are talking about nothing but wages." The delegates also said: "They say the executive has led them to expect great things for nationalization and meanwhile the workers in other trades have been fighting for higher wages."

"The government now finally refuses nationalization and will not take action to reduce prices and prevent profiteering and the miners intend to look after their own interests."

The industrial prospect which is opening spells dismay to the middle classes with fixed salaries and the lower paid poorly organized workers. Engineers and shipbuilders have just been awarded an increase and this will add £10,000,000 a year to the cost of production and an even more rapid movement of the vicious circle of rising prices and wages is forecast. The Welsh steel strikers are resuming work next week, pending further negotiations on the claim for the 40,000 tripartite workers who have been idle for over a week owing to this strike.

FRENCH REQUEST AN EXPLANATION

President Wilson May Make Reply Indirectly and Mention Specific Cases to Show Why He Charges Militaristic Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — State Department officials as well as French representatives in Washington were reticent yesterday regarding statements that the French government has asked, as a matter of international courtesy between friendly powers, that President Wilson's allegations in his recent letter to Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D), Senate minority leader, that militaristic influences were in control of French policies, be explained.

Such a request, it can be stated, has come from the French government, and has been submitted to the Department of State, and therefore to President Wilson. It was said, however, that it would be a mistake to consider the representations made as a protest on the part of the French government, as they were merely a request for an explanation of the President's allegation. Whatever form the representations took, they were official in character and intimated that the French government was not pleased at the reflection cast on it by President Wilson.

The statement in the President's letter that gave rise to the representations was as follows: "Militaristic ambitions and imperialistic policies are by no means dead, even in the councils of the nations whom we most trust and with whom we most desire to be associated in the tasks of peace. Throughout the sessions of the Conference in Paris it was evident that a militaristic party, under the most influential leadership, was seeking to gain ascendancy in the councils of France. They were defeated then, but are in control now."

President Wilson is expected to reply indirectly to the request of the French government for an explanation. There is no intimation that he will retract the statement quoted above, while it is more than probable that he will shortly avail himself of an opportunity to mention specific cases, and state in terms of recently proposed settlements why he charges that French policy is now under militaristic control.

Agitation in France Increasing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday). — The agitation over President Wilson's letter to Gilbert M. Hitchcock, United States Senator from Nebraska and acting minority leader, increases. All the newspapers except the Socialist ones, which affirm that Mr. Wilson is right, deny that there is a military party in France and draw distinction between imperialism and patriotism. Andrew Tardieu particularly deplores the President's generalization. It should be noted, however, that the full text of Senator Hitchcock's letter has not yet reached France.

British Editorial Comment on Note

LONDON, England (Thursday). — The Globe is the first paper in this country to break the editorial silence regarding President Wilson's letter to Gilbert M. Hitchcock, United States Senator from Nebraska, and acting minority leader. It says:

"President Wilson's letter to Senator Hitchcock raises the query as to whether it is indicative of his being so far restored to health that he must needs speak plainly and vigorously, or whether it shows his condition to be such that he cannot restrain himself from manifesting his private petulance by public indiscretions. . . . Be that as it may, the President's true friends will deplore an unworthy and almost unmanly outburst which will lay him open to pointed retorts on the part of our French allies."

The Morning Post also cites Mr. Wilson's present criticism and his appeal to Italians over the head of the former Premier, Victor Orlando, last summer as showing that "under the impulse of his lofty ideals, the American President is almost as impatient of the constitutional governments of modern European democracies as he is impatient of his own Senate."

"Mr. Wilson's slight to France," the newspaper continues, "is particularly disturbing when one remembers the moving passages in which he recorded America's appreciation of what France suffered in the cause of human freedom. Americans and Englishmen will understand the amazement of France that the same voice which described her as the sentinel of liberty should now accuse her of being saddled with the same kind of chauvinistic government to overthrow which she sacrificed a million of her sons."

Contending there are many indications of the spirit of aggression and revenge rising in Germany, and dismissing the League of Nations as being "almost as effective a barrier against German aggression as the International Postal Union," the newspaper says: "The American Nation, a chivalrous comrade in arms and an old friend, will realize that France, which in Mr. Wilson's admirable phrase formed the dividing line between democracy and tyranny, cannot afford to take risks."

PROGRESS OF FRENCH AMNESTY MEASURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday). — The Amnesty Law was deposited this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies. It is not a broad measure, but it is understood that those who have been condemned for military and other offenses and who are not included may present a plea for pardon, which will be favorably heard, if they are repentant and the circumstances merit indulgence.

AMERICAN NOTE ON NEAR EAST AWAITED

President Wilson Expected to Take Same Stand on Turkish-Armenian Question That He Took on the Adriatic Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. — Within the next few days it is expected that the position of the United States in regard to the settlement of the Near East question, and particularly the attitude of this government toward the tentative agreement reached in London to maintain the Turk in Constantinople, will be made known to Great Britain and France in a note which, it is intimated, is now in the making.

Notwithstanding that the State Department has maintained that no recent representations on the Turkish question have been submitted to the President, the fact that a note on the question is to be dispatched is taken to indicate that, although the United States was not a party to the war on Turkey, Great Britain and France have expressed a desire for the participation of the United States in whatever settlement is finally adopted.

The President's Position

In connection with the intimation that a note to the powers is now being prepared, it was learned that President Wilson is inclined to take strong ground against the retention of the Turk in Europe and he is expected to take issue squarely with the main features of the tentative agreement on the Turkish question arrived at in London some time ago. In a word, President Wilson is said to be prepared to join with those forces in Great Britain and France that are in favor of eliminating the Ottoman Empire from Europe.

The President, it is understood, is prepared to take the same stand in the Near East settlement as he took in the case of the Adriatic tangle. He told the powers in this connection that the United States, in case it ever became a member of the League of Nations, could not undertake to guarantee territorial settlements in which this country had no voice and which, further, militated against certain fundamentals which were explained in detail.

In the same way, if American cooperation is expected in the settlement of the Turkish question, this government, it is intimated, will tell the powers that framed the tentative agreement in London that it is unwilling as a member of the League of Nations to "guarantee" an Ottoman Empire bestriding Europe and Asia.

Sympathy With Syria

Further than this, it has been permitted to be known that after a careful survey of other territorial settlements contemplated, President Wilson feels that they militate against the best interests of the populations affected, particularly the Christian populations of Asia Minor that are being disposed of.

Persons close to the President have hinted that his recent allegation of "militaristic" influences in the councils of France had direct reference to the aspirations of France in the Near East. It was intimated that as against the French demand for a sphere of influence in Syria, the United States government sympathizes deeply with the demand of the latter for "self-determination."

President Wilson is expected to take a very strong stand on the Armenian question, and the necessity to curb the Turk permanently, in order that a measure of peace and freedom may be restored to territories and peoples subject to systematic plunder and massacre. Whether or not it be the case that the details of the London agreement have been officially presented to this government by Great Britain and France, President Wilson has been kept informed on what was really happening, and there have been clear intimations that he does feel that in the settlement "militaristic" and "imperialistic" considerations have been dominant.

President Wilson's letter to Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, in which he reflected on the aspirations of France, is now regarded as but the forerunner of a ringing declaration in which the President will come down to specific cases. Having thrown down the gauntlet, the President is expected to carry the fight out into the open, and to "hit hard."

ECONOMIC CONVENTION SIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERNE, Switzerland (Friday). — An economic convention has been concluded between representatives of Switzerland and France, subject to ratification by their respective governments.

PONTINE GREEKS SEEK INDEPENDENCE

Plea Made to Supreme Council by Delegates of the Greeks of Pontus for the Restoration of Their Ancient Status

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — The comparative modernity of Turkish rule and the contrasting antiquity of the lands over which it has hitherto held sway is a fact which is constantly emphasized when the claims of the peoples now appealing to the Allies for liberation come under examination. Such an emphasis is only to be expected, of course, for it was precisely upon some most famous regions of the ancient and classical world that the Turk laid his hand in the middle of the fifteenth century.

And previous familiarity with the facts does not lessen the attraction of remembering that one is dealing with the direct descendants of the ancient Assyrians and Chaldeans, of the age-long guardians of Mt. Ararat, and of what beside these former are comparative newcomers, the descendants of the colonists of classical Greece.

It was the representatives of some of these latter, whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday encountered in the persons of Mr. Chrysanthos, the Archbishop of Trebizond, and C. J. Constantides, the president of the Euxine Pontus Natives Congress. These delegates represent the Greek community, which from the days of classical Greece, has peopled the Pontine shore of the Black Sea from west of Sinope to Batum and whose political cultural and technical life has ever since that time centered in the famous Greek colony of Trebizond.

This colony retained its original character of a free Greek republic down to the third century B.C., when it became incorporated in the Empire of Diadochi—Alexander's successors. Eventually the Pontus, like the rest of the Greek world, came during Nero's reign under Roman sway and then, upon the Roman Empire's partition into eastern and western divisions, passed to Constantine.

From then on the Pontus shared the vicissitudes of the Byzantine Empire, and in 1461, nine years after the fall of Constantinople, Trebizond fell a victim to the Turks.

Since that date, the history of the Pontine Greeks has been that of every other subject nationally governed by the Turks, but like the other members of their race, they have nevertheless contrived, through nearly 500 years, to preserve intact their racial characteristics and their religious and cultural institutions.

Of the total estimated population of approximately 1,500,000, 1,000,000 are orthodox Greeks while another 100,000 of undeniably Greek extraction speak Turkish but belong to the Greek church and there are also some 200,000 Greeks who have been forcibly converted to Islam within the last 200 years.

When the war came, the population experienced the same terrible nightmare of massacre and deportation as did that of Armenia and other regions. Whole communities were wiped out and their habitations razed to the ground, while out of 160,000 Pontine people deported, it is estimated that only one-tenth, and in many cases only one-twentieth, have survived. As for the Armenian population of 50,000, none of it remained after the massacres of 1915.

When the Turks were eventually compelled to retire before the Russian advance, they chose to hand over the administration to Mr. Chrysanthos rather than to abandon it to the Russians and he was able to maintain under the latter a rule which the Turks themselves afterward acknowledged to have been beneficent and just toward all sections of the community.

With the breakup of the Russian Army after the revolution the Turk returned and has remained in occupation ever since. His recognition of the character of the Greek Archbishop's regime did not prevent him from renewing his own characteristic reign of terror, which has gone on ever since the period of the armistice, and at the present time is even being intensified, in obedience to a plan which the Turkish Nationalists are pursuing elsewhere. It is little wonder, therefore, that the Pontine Greeks are now calling upon the Supreme Council for the restoration of their ancient independence.

For the present they wish to be established as an independent republic, although the strong ties which have always knit them to the Mother Country are sure to increase in number and strength with the appearance of Greece herself upon the Black Sea coast.

The Pontic Greeks, however, are content to leave the future to take care of itself, provided they can satisfy their urgent needs in the present.

CONFERENCE RESUMES TURKISH DISCUSSION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday). — The conference of ambassadors and foreign ministers met today under Lord Curzon's presidency and resumed the discussion of the protection of minorities in Turkey and other matters concerning the Turkish treaty.

HOME RULE BILL TO BE OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday). — The Independent Liberals have decided to oppose the Irish Home Rule Bill, and an amendment has been tabled in H. H. Asquith's name, which reads:

"This House declines to proceed with a measure which is acceptable to no section of the Irish Nation, which denies national unity by setting up two legislatures and executives with coordinate powers, and which would indefinitely postpone the establishment of a parliament for Ireland."

SIR A. GEDDES AND 'AMERICAN COUSINS'

Newly Appointed Ambassador to United States Makes His First Speech Since Appointment Before American Luncheon Club

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States, made his first speech since his appointment before the American Luncheon Club today. In it he elaborated the topic he recently discussed with newspaper men, namely the great but superficial differences existing between Great Britain and the United States. The differences, he said, when he first came up against them, gave him "a feeling almost of fear as I found myself, as it were, up against a great civilization which seemed so different from all that I had known."

He had traveled throughout Europe, he said, expecting great differences, and had found few that were not quite superficial, and had also found similarities that had struck deep into the common humanity of all. Then he went to "our American cousins," expecting, because of the similarity of language, that everything would be similar, and he had never forgotten how that superficial similarity, the common use of one literary language, acted as an additional difficulty in getting to know and appreciate the real men and women of the American Nation.

Understanding and Friendship

After a while, however, "the crust broke and I found myself living among people I understood, and in spite of the superficial differences of civilization, mainly due to climate and to a point of view, partly geographical, partly historical in origin, most remarkably like myself. Then quickly understanding ripened into friendship, and friendship into warm admiration and appreciation."

They had to recognize, Sir Auckland added, that a common language "is at once a bond and a barrier," and he added, "they should work to strengthen its binding power and to weaken its separating influence."

He deprecated judging any nation by a few chance specimens of its citizens. Nations should be judged by the expression of their collective wills, he declared, made manifest in the hours of crisis.

How to Judge Nations

Judge Britain, he said, by her action as a nation during the war. Judge America by her action when she came into the war, by her voluntary rationing of food and fuel in millions of households.

These are the signs of the pure gold of unselfish idealism in national character, he averred, and long after the shoutings and exaggerations have passed away, long after the false generalizations have been exposed, the ultimate essential verity, the capacity to forget self in the service of a common ideal, will bind our nations in the yoke of service to mankind.

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INDEX FOR MARCH 13, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 13	Women's Part in National Finance.....	8
Stock Market Quotations.....	13	Prospects for Canada's Railways.....	11
Financial World Affairs Reviewed.....	13	Consumers Urge Packer Control.....	11
Annual Report of Studebaker.....	13	Illustrations.....	
Unlisted Securities.....	13	Old Knockers.....	3
Dividends.....	13	Manuel Alhendesalaza.....	8
Shoe Buyers.....	13	The Harbor, Kingston, Ontario.....	9
Hood Rubber Company Sales Increased.....	13	"Outgoing Tramp," by Philip Little.....	17
Editorials.....	Page 18	Labor.....	
The White Man's Burden.....	18	Labor Altering Its Policy in France.....	8
The Boston Symphony Orchestra.....	18	Strong Action in Catalonian Strike.....	8
British Labor's Decision.....	18	Letters.....	Page 3
Montenegro.....	18	The Problem of Hard Times (Julian Hickok).....	3
Maine's Centenary.....	18	Editorial Notes.....	
Editorial Notes.....	18	General News.....	
General News.....		Pontine Greeks Seek Independence.....	1
Pontine Greeks Seek Independence.....	1	Miners to Demand Increase in Wages.....	1
Miners to Demand Increase in Wages.....	1	Sir A. Geddes and "American Cousins".....	1
Sir A. Geddes and "American Cousins".....	1	Mr. Lodge Offers New Reservation as to Article X.....	1
Mr. Lodge Offers New Reservation as to Article X.....	1	Emir Feisal to Be Crowned King of Syria Today.....	1
Emir Feisal to Be Crowned King of Syria Today.....	1	French Request an Explanation.....	1
French Request an Explanation.....	1	American Note on Near East Awaited.....	1
American Note on Near East Awaited.....	1	Armenians Will Insist on Rights.....	2
Armenians Will Insist on Rights.....	2	Von Bernstorff's Berlin Speeches.....	2
Von Bernstorff's Berlin Speeches.....	2	Poe's Propaganda a Factor in War.....	4
Poe's Propaganda a Factor in War.....	4	Oil Field Near Capitol Is Claimed.....	4
Oil Field Near Capitol Is Claimed.....	4	Liquor Problem on Canadian Border.....	4
Liquor Problem on Canadian Border.....	4	Vocational Plan's Failure Declared.....	5
Vocational Plan's Failure Declared.....	5	Women Watching the Cost of Living.....	5
Women Watching the Cost of Living.....	5	Appeal in Behalf of Agriculture.....	5
Appeal in Behalf of Agriculture.....	5	Army Vacancies Show an Increase.....	5
Army Vacancies Show an Increase.....	5	Estonia's Need of Financial Credits.....	6
Estonia's Need of Financial Credits.....	6	Lithuania Receives New Ambassador.....	6
Lithuania Receives New Ambassador.....	6	America's Part in Adriatic Problem.....	7
America's Part in Adriatic Problem.....	7	British Officers to Start Factory.....	7
British Officers to Start Factory.....	7	Appeal Made for Former Soldiers.....	7
Appeal Made for Former Soldiers.....	7		

EMIR FEISUL TO BE CROWNED KING OF SYRIA TODAY

Damascus Congress Also Declares Arab Independence — Kingdom to Include Mesopotamia, Syria, and Parts of Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday). — According to information received in authoritative quarters in London, the French continue to face a very difficult position in Cilicia, and now, in addition, the situation at Damascus has become serious. Emir Feisal, it appears, was compelled at last to summon a Syrian Congress at Damascus, and when this convened it declared Arab independence and will tomorrow proclaim him King of a territory which would include Syria, Mesopotamia, and portions of Palestine.

Emir Feisal has long resisted the summoning of the conference, preferring instead to continue his negotiations with the Allies; but pressure in the opposite direction has evidently now become too strong.

Meanwhile the latest reports from Cilicia state that various Armenian mountain villages, including Zeitun and Hagin, have been besieged by Turkish bands for the last 10 days. Hitherto the villagers have continued to defend themselves, but, despite the French authorities' repeated promises and assurances, no reinforcements have reached, or are en route for, the danger zone.

The French, for their part, are at war with the Turkish Nationalists in the Province of Alexandretta, where the French garrison is small and the Nationalists are strong, but the French garrison at Mersina and Adana is large enough to maintain order.

Celebration at Beirut

Allied Diplomatic Circles, However, Regard Situation Seriously

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday). — According to a Beirut message, dated March 8, to The Associated Press Constantinople correspondent, the Syrian Congress at Damascus today declared Syria independent, and Emir Feisal will be crowned King of Syria tomorrow. It is now stated that the kingdom will include Palestine, Lebanon and northern Mesopotamia. The proclamation of independence is being celebrated at Beirut tonight.

Prior to the receipt of this news, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that allied diplomatic circles take a serious view of the situation in Arabia, and immediate attention is to be given to the problems that have arisen. The whole question of Arabia's future, it was stated, is to be reconsidered in the light of the many and varied promises and agreements made and signed severally by the allies and Emir Feisal, who has loyally supported the Allies, will probably hasten to Europe to confer with the Supreme Council.

Attitude of Primitive Tribes

The possibility of a satisfactory solution largely depends upon what attitude the French adopt. The Arabs and many primitive tribes who look to them for support regard France's present attitude with considerable suspicion, and the proposals for establishing a Zionist colony in Palestine have gravely dissatisfied them. The religious differences constitute a big factor in the situation, and already the Zionist scheme has led to outrages against the Jews. It is apprehended that the declaration of Arabia's independence under Emir

Feisal may precipitate matters, and that a serious Arab rising may occur. These dangers are recognized by Emir Feisal, who has striven bravely to maintain order, and who looks to the Supreme Council to give him moral support in the policy which he has adopted under their guidance.

Importance of Holy City

Another factor in the situation is the Muhammadan feeling regarding Constantinople and in this connection some diplomatists regret that European statesmen appear to have overlooked the importance of the holy city of Mecca. Had the Allies, in dealing with the eastern situation, established Mecca as the holy city to the Muhammadan world, many of the present difficulties, they consider, would not have arisen.

As matters are, suspicions aroused by the delay in dealing with Constantinople are being fanned in the East by the Muhammadans who are anti-Ally and who are insinuating that the Allies propose the destruction of all the Muhammadan holy cities and the establishment of a Christian city. The Arabian population includes thousands of Syrian Christians who are not disposed readily to come under the Arabs' sway and some, in allied high quarters, consider that the only possible solution would be the establishment of an independent kingdom out of a number of small nationalities, each with a form of home rule. Any attempt on the part of the Allies, to establish a suzerainty or to colonize portions of Arabia would, it is felt, provoke grave disturbances.

Definite Notice to Allies

Syrians Opposed to Erection of Jewish State in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Proclamation of the independence of Syria is looked upon in well-informed quarters here as affording definite notice to the allied nations, notably France, that interference in the affairs of the native population is not desired. It is generally conceded that the movement for the proclamation of the kingdom and the elevation of Emir Feisal to the throne has been long in process, and that the culmination at this time has been reached with the purpose of confronting the powers with a fact already accomplished.

It is also felt that the Arabian and Syrian people are apprehensive over the possible erection of a Jewish state in Palestine. They contend that Jews now number only 18 per cent of the population of Palestine and that Jews own only a small part of the country. They recognize, however, that with the backing of Jews throughout the world, it would be possible to finance a Jewish state and to concentrate land ownership in Jewish hands.

Reports have reached Washington that there are many Arabs armed and ready to cooperate with the Turkish nationalist forces, if it suits their purposes to do so.

The inhabitants of Syria and Mesopotamia, it is believed, are disposed to feel that Great Britain and France are making themselves rather too much at home in those regions. While there is resentment at an apparent attempt to seize territory, it is the opinion here that Emir Feisal is ready to make reasonable terms, for it is pointed out that he has twice made the trip to Paris to seek the assistance of the Supreme Council for his people.

Personnel of New Turkish Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The personnel of the new Turkish Cabinet was reported to the Department of State yesterday. Sahib Pasha, who was Minister of Marine in the last Cabinet, which resigned, formed the new ministry on March 8, as follows:

Sheik-ul-Islam, Haidari Sade Ibrahim, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Safa Bey.
Minister of the Interior, Hazim.
Minister of Public Works and Finance (temporary), Tewfik Bey.
Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Zia Bey.
Minister of Pious Foundations, Omar Houloussi.
Minister of War, Fevzi Pasha.
Minister of Justice, Djelal Bey.
Minister of Public Instruction and State Councilor, Abdur Rahman Cheref.

CABINET'S PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—Woman suffrage and a referendum to decide whether New Brunswick shall forbid the importation of liquor were announced as part of the government's program in the speech from the throne by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Dr. William Pugsley, at the opening of the provincial Legislature today. Higher salaries for school-teachers and a plan for hydro-electric development also were urged in the speech.

EXODUS OF ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Aliens may leave the United States and an increase in the number of the stowaway passengers to Germany, Austria, and Hungary is noted by the steamship companies. The opportunities existing for them in their new republics are calling back large numbers of Czechs, Slavs, and Poles. The former take passage on British lines which now touch at Hamburg, and the latter take advantage of a new route of the French line to Danzig.

ARMENIANS WILL INSIST ON RIGHTS

Cilicia Will Be Claimed as an Integral and Indivisible Part of Their Territory, Is the Assertion of Dr. R. Constantian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As long as any Armenians remain they will claim their land, "sanctified by the blood of countless martyrs" of this, their martyred race, and claim Cilicia as an integral, indivisible part of that land, stretching from sea to sea," declared Dr. R. Constantian, prominent Armenian of this city, in discussing the Near Eastern question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"With the coming of victory," said Dr. Constantian, "came the question of the distribution of the 'spoils'—always fraught with danger, and never more so than when the spoils are not spoils in the old sense of the word, but are the legitimate desire to recover what was lost. France gets her lost provinces—amid the acclaim of the civilized world. Italy gets her provinces—more or less. Denmark, that did not shed a drop of blood, gets the first installment of her lost provinces. England, mightiest of empires, rewards herself—adds to her 'white man's burden' in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. The list is not yet complete, but most of the people who had 'expectations' are in a fair way of receiving their just dues.

Armenia's Service

"Now comes the question—whether the great powers like it or not—as to what their 'poor relation' (no one likes poor relations!) Armenia is to get. They have thanked her in Parliament—but that does not heal physical wounds. They have praised her in print, but that does not pay for bread. But reward her they surely will—so they say. Let us see how they propose to reward Armenia—Armenia, that made General Allenby's victory possible, that actually 'saved the war' just as much as Belgium did—Armenia, refused freedom and safety at the hands of Germany—Armenia, that came to the 'help of the Lord against the mighty,' that lost more in killed as a direct result of going into the war on the side of the Allies—let us see how they propose to 'reward' her.

"Item 1. They proposed to give her fairest province, the last 'kindred of Armenia,' known as Cilicia, the outlet to the Mediterranean, to France—and to do it 'decently and in order,' something after the style of Alphonse and Gaston. Britain evacuates before France goes in in sufficient force.

"For item 2, therefore, we have a sizable massacre in Marash and Antakya, say 20,000 Armenians, 'rewarded' in full measure.

The Kurds and the Turks

"Item 3. Kurds have hardly been second to Turks in the matter of massacre, pillage, rape, arson, etc., and having thus shown qualities not unlike those of the gentlemanly Turk, receive an offer of British protection. Their friends, the Turks, not to be forgotten in the deal, are given a large slice of Armenia, with the absolutely (to Armenia) essential Black Sea seaboard. What is left of Armenia, up in the mountains, is mainly what was in Russia, so that the Allies, in letting Armenians keep that part of their heritage, are giving away something they never owned—they are letting Armenia that was in Russia call itself the Armenian Republic of the Caucasus. To be sure, they are willing that a little of the Armenia within the Turkish border should be tacked onto this little, landlocked republic—altogether about one-eighth of the real Armenia of history. When this iniquitous partitioning of Armenia was made known, that part of the British people in whom conscience still lived were furious—to the glory of Britain—at least that part of it. Mr. Millerand had no such trouble on his hands. If conscience there is in France, it certainly has not been vociferous.

American Protest Has Effect

"But America! That is another matter. The volume of protest is an ever-increasing one, and already has had a sobering effect. It appears that the decision to strip Armenia of her seaboard was not absolute. So now it is suggested that some of what was to be given to the Turks along the Black Sea should be given to Armenia, and that France, who, in the name of Cilicia, was to take vastly more than Cilicia (what's in a name?) decide to abate her demands. We wonder whether this eleventh-hour change of heart has been big enough to let the Armenian border include 'Ergana,' the oldest, and potentially, perhaps, the richest copper mine in the world, 50 miles southeast of Harput (between Harput and Diarbekir), has justice been tempered this time with copper.

"We venture to ask why Arabia should be rewarded by complete autonomy, why Poland, Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Greece and all others should get something at least approaching justice; why even the very wolves that tore Armenia to pieces should be rewarded, while this devoted Niobe among the nations, the faithful ally, ally in war, ally in race, ally in religion, is told, in effect, 'The Turks have killed so many of you that in all justice they now own the land, and you should be glad that we are willing to let you have one-ninth of your territory.'

"Have these workers of iniquity forgotten that God still rules in the heavens? If righteousness 'exalteth a nation,' where should the big allies of Armenia find themselves? 'Kiss the Son, lest he be angry!'

Yea, Allies—and let it be not a Judas kiss, which it undoubtedly will be if the small ally, Armenia, gets no better justice than that planned so far."

Treaty Ratification Urged

Church Peace Union Says That Must Precede Effective Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Church Peace Union has addressed the following appeal to President Wilson and Congress:

"The officers of the Church Peace Union, in common with very many other men of good will and of humane spirit in this land, view with grave concern the tendency to adjust the eastern question in a way that shall leave Turkish rule over other races unbroken. We would join in the protests that are being sent to Europe against any such unrighteous and inhumane action, were it not that America has forfeited the right to offer such protests.

"For America has had her opportunity to join in a League of Nations and has failed to act. America has had the opportunity to unite with Turkey and Armenia in the disposition of the Near Eastern question, and has evaded the responsibility. In the face of such failure to accept international responsibility, Americans cannot protest against the international dealings of other nations which are bearing the burdens America will not assist in bearing.

"Consequently we address ourselves to the President and the Congress of our own country, respectfully but urgently imploring them to unite in working out some immediate solution of the question of treaty ratification in order that America may without delay take its just part in international cooperation and service; that we may be spared the disgrace of longer sitting by, helpless to aid, and debarré even from protest, while helpless Armenians are massacred, and Christian governments offer temporizing and ineffectual solutions of a problem which will continue to menace the peace of the world and trouble the consciences of all humane men, until it is settled by firm and radical application of the principles of essential justice."

Earl Curzon's Statement

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Earl Curzon's statement regarding the near eastern situation follows:

"The difficulties with which we are confronted result from the fact that the treaty with Turkey ought to have been taken up a year ago if it had been possible. The circumstances which prevented that or rendered it difficult, at Paris, are well known, and the House knows that the additional delay that ensued later in the year was due to no action on inaction on our part, but solely to our waiting for the United States of America.

"That was the necessary cause of the delay. It was in its consequences exceedingly regrettable.

"I do not attribute the blame to anybody, but it is a fact, which he who runs can read, that the situation that has been growing up is due to the fact that 12 months have been lost in dealing with this question."

Greeks Clash With Turks in Anatolia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Greek forces operating in Anatolia have clashed with the Turks along the Smyrna line with considerable losses on both sides, according to reliable advice here today.

General Nider, commander of one of the six Greek divisions opposed to Mustafa Kemal's Nationalists near Smyrna, unable to extend his offensive beyond a three-mile limit because of allied restrictions, trapped a Turkish force on Wednesday by retreating along the Smyrna front.

In this way he enticed the Turks within the Greek zone and then striking quickly from behind. Three hundred Turks were killed. Greek losses were said to be considerable.

SECOND SOVIET PEACE NOTE SENT TO POLAND

WARSAW, Poland (Tuesday)—The Soviet Government at Moscow yesterday sent a second wireless peace note to the Polish Foreign Office.

The communication, which is signed by George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, expresses a desire for peace not only with Poland but with the other border states.

The Soviet Government declares in the note that the previous proposals of the Bolsheviks hold good and asks where and when the peace delegates of all the interested countries may meet.

REBUTTAL EXPECTED IN NEWBERRY CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—It was regarded yesterday as possible that the government would present its rebuttal testimony today in the Newberry election trial, and let the cases go to the jury without cross examination of Paul H. King, manager of the campaign of T. H. Newberry for United States Senator. Mr. King was found to be unable to go on with his testimony yesterday.

ILLINOIS WOMEN TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The local board of election commissioners announced yesterday that women of Chicago would be permitted to vote in the Illinois presidential primaries April 13, as they did four years ago, notwithstanding the contrary ruling of the Attorney-General the day before.

VON BERNSTORFF'S BERLIN SPEECHES

Former German Ambassador to the United States Is Preparing for His Campaign for a Seat in the National Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, has been speaking in Berlin during the past week on a number of occasions preparatory to his campaign for a seat in the National Assembly.

He addressed audiences on various subjects last night and entertained a largely attended meeting at the Grunewald with a recital of his Washington experiences.

The former Ambassador told the audience he was confident his efforts to keep the United States out of the war would have been successful except for the intervention of the German military "crowd" at the moment when prospects were brightest. President Wilson's failure to secure recognition of his 14 points, he believed, was due to the fact that the premiers, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau, were more dominating figures in the conference.

Count von Bernstorff was cross-examined by his auditors, most of whom wanted him to explain why the President had ostensibly worked for a just peace in the fall and winter of 1916-17 and then failed to negotiate one subsequently.

A woman told the former ambassador that he was altogether wrong in his optimistic estimates of the President of the United States, who she declared "has completely duped us with his 14 points."

Count von Bernstorff asserted that even today he was not informed as to what military quarters in Germany had inspired the American plots and crimes not charged up to Captain von Papen, Captain Boy-Ed and others.

In the course of his revelations now appearing, Count von Bernstorff denied that the leaders of the German propaganda bureau in the United States had attempted to play off Japan and Mexico against the United States.

PROCLAMATION BY PORTUGUESE CABINET

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—A telegram received here from Lisbon states the Portuguese Government has issued a proclamation to the effect that the new Cabinet is assuming power at a time of distress for the country and the republic, "the existence of which is shaken to its foundations by the confusion reigning in the minds of the people and the spirit of opposition to discipline pervading the country."

The Portuguese Government appeals to civil servants to return to work and promises to make concessions, but at the same time asserts it will never "give in." It promises to decrease the prices of certain commodities in a few days and reduce exaggerated profits, but says it intends to "use few words, but act vigorously."

The proclamation concludes with an appeal to the whole country to support the government "in this grave hour."

Members of New Portuguese Cabinet

LISBON, Portugal (Wednesday)—(Havas)—The Portuguese Cabinet, which takes the place of that formed on March 6 headed by Anthony Silva, which resigned two days later, has been constituted, with Col. Anthony Maria Bautista as president of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

Xavier Silva will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aguiar, Minister of War, and Mr. Lopez, Minister of Finance.

BERLIN NOTE ASKS FOR RELEASE OF GERMANS

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The German charge d'affaires in London has handed to Mr. Lloyd George a note regarding the entente extradition list, it was announced today.

After asserting that the Imperial Court will be guided only by considerations of justice and will conduct an impartial inquiry, the note demands that the arrest of Germans in the occupied territories on charges similar to those enumerated in the extradition list shall cease and that those arrested shall be delivered to German courts.

The release of Germans who for similar reasons have been detained in war prison camps also is asked for. The note finally demands that

the Allies abandon the reservation regarding their right to try for crimes committed during the war any Germans not mentioned in the list if encountered on allied territory, saying that incidents arising out of the war should be consigned to oblivion with the advent of peace.

Otherwise, the note says, a restoration of normal relations between the different nationalities is hardly conceivable and that the German Government on its part be obliged to take measures with a view to the expiation of punishable acts committed during the war against Germans by Allied subjects.

PERSONNEL OF NEW SWEDISH MINISTRY

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The Cabinet of the new Swedish Premier, Hjalmar Branting, which assumes office today is made up as follows:

Premier, Hjalmar Branting, member of the Swedish Parliament, former Minister of Finance.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Eric Palmstierna, captain in the navy.

Member of Parliament, former Minister of Marine.

Minister of Justice, Per Albin Hansson, Member of Parliament, editor of the "Social Demokraten."

Minister of War, Bernhard Eriksson, Member of Parliament.

Minister of the Interior, C. E. Svensson, Member of Parliament; editor, former vice-chairman of the Swedish food commission.

Minister of Finance, Frederick Thorsson, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Finance.

Minister of Ecclesiastics, Olof Olsson, Member of Parliament, high school teacher, former Minister of Ecclesiastics.

Minister of Agriculture, Olof Nilsson, Member of Parliament, farmer.

Consultative ministers, Richard Sandler, Member of Parliament, and former Undersecretary of Finance, and Torsten Norlin, Justice of Court of Appeals.

STAND OF SUPREME COUNCIL CRITICIZED

PARIS, France (Friday)—The former President, Raymond Poincaré, in his first political article in the "Revue Des Deux Mondes," denounces Germany for her attempt to secure a revision of the Treaty of Versailles. He asks the Anglo-Saxon friends of France, before being moved to pity at Germany's fate, to look at France's devastated regions "and agree that, having paid with our blood and our property for victory and the freedom of nations, we have an inalienable and inextinguishable right to recover damages."

The former President sharply criticizes the stand of the Supreme Council with regard to the eastern situation, the Adriatic, the Russian Soviet Government and its attitude concerning small nations. In conclusion, Mr. Poincaré expresses the wish that the Supreme Council will "sleep its last sleep."

STAFF COMMUNIQUE BY POLISH ARMY

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—A staff communiqué issued by the Polish Army says:

"The Bolsheviks, having concentrated great forces, attacked Wednesday in the section between Lake Osweja and the River Dvina. After a sharp struggle and the use of reserves the Poles repelled the attacks north of Mosir. The Poles surrounded and completely defeated the Reds, and took eight guns, an artillery park and a great number of prisoners.

"The press points out enthusiastically the importance of the victory. The best elements of the Red army are fleeing in disorder beyond the Dnieper, the right bank of which is in the possession of the Poles. The Polish commander is complete master of the situation. The booty taken is considerable."

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES IN BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—It is now considered certain that, as fore-shadowed in a previous cable to The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. T. J. Macnamara is destined to become the new Labor Minister, and C. A. McCurdy, the Food Controller. If both appointments are made, it will necessitate by-elections in North West Camberwell and Northampton and the former of these, at least, is likely to prove a close one.

HAWAII TO HAVE TRADE CONGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—An appropriation of \$9000 by Congress for the Pan-Pacific Union and the Pan-Pacific Congress which it is proposed to hold at Honolulu in 1921, is virtually assured as a result of the efforts of Alexander Hume Ford, originator of the congress idea and who is now in Washington, District of Columbia, in its behalf, says a cablegram received by acting Gov. Curtis P. Iaukea from Jonah K. Kalaniana'ole, delegate.

The message states that Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, who was one of Hawaii's most ardent friends in the Cabinet, has accepted the chairmanship of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Congress and has called the initial session for Honolulu next year. Mr. Lane plans to spend a month in Honolulu at that time. According to Mr. Ford, the congress will be attended by some of the foremost trade leaders of Pacific lands.

According to the cablegram, Mr. Ford has been assured by the United States Shipping Board that July 1 will see the delivery at an Atlantic port of the first of 12 new oil-burning steamers, each 539 feet long and capable of carrying 250 passengers and 8000 tons of cargo. They will have a speed of 17 knots. After July 1, a vessel will be delivered each month until all 12 are in service.

Eight of the new vessels, the message says, will be allocated to the southern route via Honolulu, while four will be allocated to the northern route, presumably between Seattle and the Far East. The Shipping Board has also assured Mr. Ford that next year one Shipping Board steamer will call at Honolulu every fortnight.

NEW HUNGARIAN PREMIER NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Friday)—The Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy, has entrusted the formation of a new Cabinet to Alexander Simon Semadam, vice-president of the National Assembly. Charles Huzsar, the former Premier, previously refused an invitation to form a new Cabinet.

The Hungarian War Office has called up to the army as from February 28, the 1885 to 1920 classes ostensibly for the purpose of maintaining internal order. Some Hungarian papers, however, express the hope that the force will be used for the recovery of the lost territories.

MATTHEW ERZBERGER FORMALLY RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—Following court action which virtually amounted to a complete victory for Dr. Helfferich in a libel suit brought by the Finance Minister, Matthew Erzberger, as a result of charges of profiteering made against him, Mr. Erzberger has formally resigned.

Dr. Helfferich was fined only 300 marks. Mr. Erzberger had previously withdrawn from the Ministry, pending the final outcome of the suit.

NEW PARKS ARE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Nearly 3700 acres of land are under process of condemnation for city parks in Detroit, according to T. Glenn Phillips, head of the City Plan Commission, who spoke at the Builders Show here recently. Detroit ranked twenty-sixth in park acreage 10 years ago, but is now eighth. Eighteen new playgrounds have been authorized by the council and a total of 200 is contemplated. The commission is also working out a zoning system.

LARGE HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—The total estimated cost of highway improvements for which the Wyoming State Highway Department has let contracts, and which will be completed during the present year, exceeds \$3,000,000. This total represents \$15 for each inhabitant of the State.

UNIVERSITY HAS 60,000 ALUMNI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The University of Michigan has the largest body of alumni of any educational institution in the world, according to Dr.

John R. Effinger, dean of the literary college, in a recent address here. Contrary to many state schools, a large percentage of students are drawn from outside Michigan, he added. He estimated that 45 per cent of the present student body is non-resident. More than 60,000 former students are on the university's rolls and more than 15,000 of these served in the world war. Low non-resident fees are credited with being largely responsible for attracting students from outside Michigan.

INEXPERT TEACHERS IN HALF THE SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine—Asserting that practically half of the children in the schools of the United States are under inexperienced and novice teachers, A. O. Thomas, superintendent of the public schools of Maine, says that "there is little inducement for a young person to spend four years in high school and two years in normal school, or four years in college, for the purpose of entering a profession which brings little more than a third of the compensation of workers in mills and factories, and so long as this condition prevails we shall have a waning profession."

"In November, 1919," continued Superintendent Thomas, "there was a shortage of 81 teachers in the Maine public schools. In September, 1788 teachers entered the profession, not over 200 of these having any training for the kind of work they are doing. During the present year 4281 teachers are teaching for the first time in their present position. This shows that the profession is a shifting one. The large number entering the profession bears out the statement. The life of the teacher as such in the State of Maine is 3.6-10 years."

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Shipments of anthracite coal during February last amounted to 4,913,664 tons, as compared with 5,713,319 in January last, and 3,871,932 in February, 1919. More would have been shipped during February of this year, even with the shorter working time, according to the Anthracite Bureau of Information, had not weather conditions prevented some of the collieries from operating. Total shipments for the coal year of 11 months ending on February 29, 1920, amounted to 63,737,213 tons, about 4,000,000 tons less than shipments of the previous year.

WOMEN DELEGATES PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Michael A. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has announced that a list of women candidates for alternate delegates to the national convention in San Francisco was to be made up and would receive the support of the state committee. The committee, he said, was not selecting the women, but he added that those likely to be chosen among the women themselves are Miss Mary Carson, of Pittsfield; Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, of Boston; Mrs. Mary Keegan Shuman, of Boston, and Mrs. John M. Thayer, of Worcester.

INVESTORS ARE PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Investors are being protected and the State's emergency fund aided at the same time by the Michigan Securities Commission, a body designed to discourage "blue-sky" financial transactions. H. N. Duff, executive officer of the commission, estimates that \$25,000 will be turned over to the State by the commission within the fiscal year. The chief source of the commission's revenue is a tax of a mill on every dollar of unissued capital stock approved by the commission.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Lynn Hough, president of Northwestern University, speaking at the University of California about "The English-Speaking Peoples, and the Future of the World," advocated an Anglo-American understanding as the fairest hope of this generation for "that kind of political and social and industrial idealism which shall aid in the remaking of the life of the world."

CUBA'S RATIFICATION DEPOSITED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(Havas)—The Cuban Minister to France today deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Peace Treaty and protocol with Germany as ratified by Cuba.

The Hose of PROVEN Value

HOLEPROOF HOSE

Occupy today a reputation for good appearance, long wear and moderate price among a constantly increasing circle of discriminating buyers.



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

A Wayfarer, in one of his Holiday Moods in the London Nation, has said something with which we heartily agree, all the more that it is our misfortune not always to agree with what is said in those columns; when he says that "the fault of the Augustan age was under-description; that of the Georgian age over-description," he states a fact. If for "Georgian age" is read twentieth century, or any other words that mean this present ferment, we can agree even more willingly. The volcano habit was down the sense of proportion, so that after a while, and inexorably, the volcano becomes a casual bubble, the anguished become Elizabethan ranters, and heroes are smothered in their own adjectives. The process began long before the Great War, and when that came, with its magnitudes, over-description had a fair field and a great deal of favor. We are not by any means sure that Wayfarer spoke in a political or literary sense, yet we are strongly reminded that before the war social and political phases were very much over-described. During the war they lay in abeyance while military phases and their presumed effects were over-described, and now, after the war, over-description goes back to its old work. Much of it, though professedly dealing with financial and economic questions, is really an expression of disappointment that certain results were not obtained, and these by no means military, and of a certain angry surprise that the carnal man continues to be carnal and impartially strolls through every walk of life.

The Need of Work

When General Pau visited the French interned prisoners in Switzerland, speaking of the future, he said to them: "After the war, my friends, all must work," and what this brave soldier said applies to every country. There is no royal road to prosperity save work, but much of the over-description of the moment is used to make complicated and often factitious excuse for dissatisfaction to think that work is a preliminary to our golden age. Bolingbroke called time "the physician of brutes," and so is idleness their comfort. The "grasso mondo di borghesi astuti," as Ada Negri called it, before she had found out that astuteness and fatness are found in others besides the middle class, has plenty of faults, and it is not picturesque, but it is industrious.

Joy and Swift

We are all disappointed and we all rejoice at the plenitude of our blessings. There have been some men horribly disappointed, though they are the exceptions, because the common sense of mankind keeps it from dwelling on such things. Political economy can say what it will and this heart of ours will leap notwithstanding; say what the over-describers like, men will still quicken their step when the sun comes out; but it is hard to think of such joy welling up in the heart of Jonathan Swift, especially handicapped as we are by the picture of him in "Henry Esmond." Mr. Augustine Birrell, a gentleman as little like Swift as could well be, and who has read his works these 40 short years, does not think that he was a misanthrope, and what the author of "Obliter Dicta" says must carry weight, but we are constrained to think that at least Swift was a disappointed man that let himself talk at times in a way that was very odd for one that was not a misanthrope. There is a cold blackness in some things of his that needs a good deal of explaining, and as for some of his verses, well, it is flattery to call them fenshish. He did an enormous amount of pamphleteering that was of great service. He was a poor man, and Mr. Birrell tells us that "the only money Swift ever made by his writings was £300 for the English edition of 'Gulliver.'" He hoped for preferment and he did not receive it. In the third place, he had "the intellectual imagination," with the instincts of a statesman and the invention of an author, involved with the benevolent formulae that he had been taught on taking orders. And last, he was by his nature a raging man. Some never rage; why should they, when it never enters their heads? Some never are disappointed; time is their physician, or fortune their dry nurse. Some never leave their cushioned shelter; why, pray, should these rage? Now, though, there are a great many raging, some of them at injustice and some of them from quite other and less worthy motives, though we cheerfully grant that nearly all agree in over-describing. How well Swift would have fitted into the present state of things in the English-speaking countries would be matter for some nice speculation, to be sure, but was essentially a conservative of the kind that have just a degree less scorn for the conservatives than they have for the radicals.

Characterizing the Times

The other day in conversing with an Hebrew gentleman who was going to press some things for us, he said with

perfect justice and more conciseness than some of the over-describers employ, "Everybody's going on the principle, 'You hit me, and I'll hit you.'" The mingled violence and fatuousness of much of the thought of the day could not be better characterized, and it seems to obtain in high places and low. Lord Fisher's utterances in print, Lord Fisher's and not Admiral Sims', but the angry defenses and replies that these have called out, seem now to be matched in "La Genèse de la Bataille de la Marne," by General Le Gros, a former member of the French General Staff. Briefly, the book is devoted to showing that General Gallieni played a preponderating part not only in the defense of Paris but in the great movements that resulted in the Battle of the Marne, the implication being that Marshal Joffre's part has been too much magnified. General Gallieni was a man of very great ability; he had had a long and valuable training in the French colonies and was besides an enormous worker. It may not be generally known, but when in office as military governor of Paris it was at one time his regular practice to work all night two or three times a week. Everybody has known what a great part he played in the defense of the entrenched camp of Paris, but General Le Gros seeks to show that Gallieni influenced Joffre not to take a stand between the Seine and the Marne, but to push forward leaving his bridgeheads in the rear, and make the line of the Marne his objective, and pushed forward General Maunoury with orders to attack on the left wing on September 6. Like the interminable controversy about the Battle of Bull Run, one that was begun over the Battle of the Marne could attain proportions in which the civilian would become hopelessly muddled, but at least it ought to be pointed out that important points in the book depend upon telephone conversations between General Gallieni and General Bonnal, confided by the former to General Le Gros. Now, both Gallieni and Bonnal have passed away, and with every confidence in General Le Gros the reader will unconsciously put more reliance on the written records from the French General Staff, which are given by the author himself, than on recollections of telephone conversations. We fear that over-describing has inserted its tentacles everywhere. It is a characteristic of modern military operations and establishments to require a vast amount of paper work, but civilians do not always realize that soldiers, quite like other men, become immersed in the intricacies of their own organization. Add to this a certain freedom from brevity in the writers for the press, and one sees at once how every controversy becomes a Tom Tiddler's ground for the over-describer.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Problem of Hard Times

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A letter headed "Production and the Eight-Hour Law" in your issue of February 3, attempts to place the burden for the high cost of living primarily on the eight-hour law, purporting it to be the cause of decreased production which in turn operating under the law of supply and demand is the cause of increased prices. There seems to be some error in that assumption, for it has been demonstrated in some factories that though wealth can be produced on an eight-hour schedule than on one of nine or even ten, and that the unit cost can be reduced in spite of increased hour rate in wages to compensate the laborer for time lost on a week's basis. The law of supply and demand operates one way in a free field, but quite another way in a restricted or artificial one, such as created by some forms of government regulation, wars, etc. As an example, when sugar was selling by law at 11 cents a pound it was very difficult to get, but when the stores were permitted to charge as high as 17 and even 22 cents, the supply seemed to be much more plentiful.

Of course, the war has greatly affected prices, for the waste and destruction of wealth must be paid for, and the consumer pays the bill. Also income and excess profit taxes have been passed on to the consumer, contrary to the government's intention. But such things have only confused the real issue, for, before the war, the cost of living was continually mounting in spite of increased production. The two leading political parties have for a long time opposed each other on the high protective tariff on the basis that the form of tax greatly influences production and determines the prosperity of the nation. If this is true, let us give more careful consideration as to how we tax real estate and personal property. A fundamental error is involved in not making the distinction between values created by the community, state and nation, and those created by the individual; or, in other words, between site values and the product of labor. All wealth belongs to the producer, and since the community or state makes the site value, it should tax that only, and not the house, barn or factory, or incomes, profits and personal property. This would force land into use instead of allowing it to be held for speculation. The laborer would be free to work for himself or others, instead of being restricted by the unconscious monopoly of the aggregated land owners.

Let us recognize the fundamental justice and good business practice of taxing site values only, or, in other words, Henry George's single tax theory, and there will be no need to worry about the eight-hour law, and the law of supply and demand will operate in a free field thus insuring production to meet the demand at all times. (Signed) JULIAN HICKOK, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1920.

A STUDY IN OLD KNOCKERS

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Door knockers are essentially urban institutions, like pavements, footwalks, and street lamp-posts. People in the country seem to get on very well without them. And modern times in towns are not favorable to this old-established appendage to a door. Electric bells are more efficient. There was a popular and sentimental song some 50 years ago, which stated that

Every day, as sure as the clock,
Somebody hears the postman's knock.
This was not a profound thought. Very few popular songs of either those times or these can lay claim to profundity. You cannot be alike profound and popular. The postman's knock is now, as often as not, the postman's ring.

But knockers will to some extent survive, particularly among people who like old-fashioned things, and those other folk who desire a note of distinction. Such as these will be able to express themselves in this way. You cannot hope to assert your individuality by means of a bell-push; but it can be done by the aid of a door knocker. Indeed, for a good many years past it has been done in London. No one did so more thoroughly and characteristically than did Lady Dorothy Nevill, when she resided at 45



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gruffanuff the porter in Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring"

Charles Street, Berkeley Square, where she had a large and curious collection of antique English wrought-iron work. She designed and had made in iron a knocker truly remarkable, incorporating the portcullis badge of the Nevills, and crested with their crest, the Bull's Head. This she was careful to explain to the present writer. That knocker is gone now, and so is the house; and a block of flats stands on the site.

Many Virtuosi of Knockers

In the West End residential quarter of London there were, in fact, many virtuosi of the door knocker, as an antiquity and as a work of art. A good many of these remarkable door knockers are still in their places, but others have disappeared with the going of the people who placed them on their doors. I miss from the door of a house in Lennox Gardens the quaint little pig in wrought iron, pictured here, whose snout formed the knocking part. It was a modern work. And there was on the door of 12 Portman Street a most remarkable knocker; the most remarkable, for it was a genuine antique bronze from Pompeii, green, and bearing every sign of its age, and representing the head and shoulders of Diana, with her mythological attributes of horns and elephant's ears; a very singular discovery from an ancient and vanished civilization. It was thus evident that, even in those remote pagan times, a high degree of urbanity had been reached, compared with which that peculiar institution, the old Scottish "tittle-pin" was a barbarous contrivance. There are not now any Scottish tittle-pins remaining on doorways. The last of them was removed a good many years ago, to find a home among other out-of-date domestic curiosities in the Museum of the Royal Society of Scottish Antiquaries at Edinburgh. The tittle-pin was not a "knocker." It was a contrivance of twisted iron with an iron ring hanging loose from it. To announce your presence without and your desire to be admitted, you laid hold of the ring and rasped it up and down the twisted iron standard with that degree of force which might have been considered necessary to make the servants hear.

A Knocker of French Origin

This quaint instrument was French in its origin. Scotland in remote times was very closely in touch with France, as certain features of its architecture and a good many adopted words display sufficiently well to those curious

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in these things. The "tittle-pin" came into being on a point of French court etiquette. It was not permissible to do anything so startling as to knock upon royal doors, and so the courtiers and attendants had to scratch with their fingernails. Now, since it is an extremely unpleasant sensation to the scratcher, and also because the sound is not easily to be heard, some method had to be devised to get round this difficulty; and so the tittle-pin came into being. It is alternatively known as the "risp," a form of the words "rasp" and "ring."

Sanctuary knockers, placed upon the doors of those cathedrals, churches, and religious establishments which in ancient times possessed the "right of sanctuary," are a very interesting type of knocker. A twelfth century example remains on the door of the north porch of Durham Cathedral. Any fugitive, either from justice or from unjust persecution, who could fly to the protection of "St. Cuthbert's Peace" and lay hold of the ring of that knocker could claim the protection of the church, even though the pursuers laid hands on him at the moment of his knocking. To violate that protection would have been sacrilege which few were so bold as to commit. Numerous ancient and elaborate knockers on church doors are loosely styled "sanctuary knockers," but in most cases wrongly; for this "right of sanctuary" was not so widely granted. Of this type, but certainly not for that use of mercy, is the eleventh or twelfth century bronze knocker of Brasenose College, Oxford; no longer on a door, but preserved as a relic on the wall of the Common Room. It is the "brass-nose" from which the name of the college is said to derive; although the original "Brasenose Hall" seems to have been so called because it was established on the site, or in the buildings, of a brewery or an inn or "brassenhuis." In medieval times the Brasenose community quarreled among themselves, and a portion seceded and set up a collegiate foundation at Stamford in 1333, taking with them this knocker. After much recrimination, the original Brasenose authorities petitioned the Crown to suppress the seceding establishment. The petition was granted and the Stamford College broken up. But the ancient knocker remained on those buildings until 1890, when Brasenose College, Oxford, acquired knocker and property alike.

Example From Thackeray

Thackeray, in his "Rose and the Ring," introduced us to a knocker of the imagination. You will remember how, in "The Rose and the Ring," the Fairy Blackstick punishes the surly hall porter, "Gruffanuff," by changing him into a knocker. From being a brazen, he became brass. "And there he was, nailed to the door in the blazing summer day, till he burned almost red hot; and there he was nailed to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A quaint knocker, London

the door all the bitter winter nights, till his brass nose was dripping with icicles. And the postman came and rapped at him, and the vulgarest boy with a letter came and hit him up against the door, and some larking young ones tried to wrench him off."

Thackeray, who could illustrate his own writings and even at an early stage, it has been stated, tried to obtain a commission to illustrate Dickens, made a drawing to picture "Gruffanuff's" horrible plight; and, since it is in the nature of a caricature, it is very good. There you see him, holding on with both hands to one of those hall porter's staffs which, like the staff carried by the running footmen, was a kind of wand of office; his legs drawn up, and, underneath, the notice, "Ring Also." It will be obvious that Thackeray's illustration is a very good one.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

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served that Thackeray printed the word "larking" in italics, just as we would do with foreign words. That was because it was a new slang expression at that time and had not then become incorporated into ordinary English speech. It is now by way of being obsolete.

When we consider that Dickens and Thackeray were contemporaries and, in a sense, rivals in literature, it is remarkable that both should have included in their writings incidents that deal fantastically and imaginatively with door knockers. In Dickens' "Christmas Carol" we have the curmudgeon, Scrooge, coming home at evening to his solitary home, in the act of putting the latchkey into the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Brasenose knocker at Oxford

front door, and seeing an extraordinary new aspect in his knocker, "Without undergoing any intermediate process of change," it had become, "not a knocker, but Marley's face."

FRENCH STATESMEN IN LITERATURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The two rival candidates for the recent French presidential election, Messrs. Paul Deschanel and Georges Clemenceau, are not only two of the greatest political figures of modern France; they are also two of the worthiest representatives of modern French literature.

Mr. Clemenceau has never ceased being an ardent and sincere friend of literature being himself a true artist and a fine writer. As a journalist he has always occupied a foremost place in the "Justice," the "Bloc," the "Aurore," the "Humanitaire," which papers were animated with his intense personality, he revealed himself one of the keenest, most fearless and finest polemicists of the day, each of his articles possessing those remarkable literary qualities which placed their author in a niche apart in French journalism. Neither did he devote himself in the papers which he directed uniquely to political discussions. The "Justice" was one of the first amongst the French press to recognize the genius of Claude Monet and Carrière, or to celebrate the literary gifts of Mirabeau, Samain, and Zola. Indeed, one can say that Mr. Clemenceau was one of the most convinced defenders of the more advanced forms of French art.

First Published Works

And yet he himself, although such a devotee of literature, was well advanced in his career when he published his first work, whose significant title, "La Mêle Sociale," 1895, was truly characteristic of its author. "Le Grand Pan" appeared a year later, and "Aux Embuscades de la Vie" was published in 1903. These three works are all devoted to philosophical and social questions, for Mr. Clemenceau has only written one novel, which was published in the "Illustration" under the title of "Les Plus Forts," in which he condemned the few privileged persons in happy circumstances who succeed in dominating their weaker and poorer brothers.

Georges Clemenceau, although being what is termed a man of action and one whose activity never ceases, is

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also, it would appear, a rather disillusioned onlooker of events. He has summarized his philosophy in a comedy, "Le Voile du Bonheur," first played in 1901 by Gémier and Mézard, and later at the Opéra Comique, having been put to music by the composer, Charles Pons. Mr. Clemenceau, who has always been attracted by the Far East and whose unique collection of Japanese masks is celebrated, has situated the scene of his play in China.

Literary Predecessors

Mr. Deschanel's election is another triumph for French literature. He is the third statesman-man of letters on whom this supreme honor has been conferred. His two predecessors were Mr. Thiers, renowned as a historian, and Raymond Poincaré, whose unique oratorical gifts opened to him the doors of the French Academy.

Mr. Deschanel's talent as a writer is so flexible as to allow him to deal with the most diverse subjects with the utmost facility. This is that he has written several political works which are recognized as standards on the different questions they deal with; amongst these one may note, "The Tonkin Question," 1883, "French Policy in Oceania," 1884, "Orators and Statesmen," 1888, "Eloquence in France since 1789," 1893, "Decentralization," "The Social Question," "The New Republic," "Interior and Foreign Policy," "Organization of Democracy" and "Gambetta," recently published.

When Sully Prudhomme received Mr. Deschanel at the French Academy in 1900, the great poet insisted especially upon the merits of two particular works of the new Academician, "Literary Figures," published in 1888, and "Women's Portraits," which appeared a year later.

Delicate Sketches

In the first-mentioned work, Mr. Deschanel drew delicate sketches of some of the most celebrated personalities of contemporary literature. Renan, Sainte-Beuve, Mignet, Bourget. The considerable success with which these studies were welcomed, was still surpassed by that reserved for the series of "Women's Portraits," in which all the great feminine personalities which illumined French history from the years preceding the Revolution until the period of the Restoration, are depicted with all their mannerisms and elegant refinement. Thus Madame D'Epinau, the heroine of those delightful although apocryphal "Memoirs," which record so faithfully the frivolous yet highly learned pursuits of the eighteenth century, Madame Necker, the wise, the incomparable Madame Récamier, whose wit and beauty have remained legendary, Madame du Defant, Josephine de Beauharnais, these and many other noble, witty ladies, whose salons were the refuge of the literary and social elite of Europe, have afforded Mr. Deschanel ample latitude to exert his fine qualities of student of human nature and writer. In his recent work, "Gambetta," Mr. Deschanel has traced the figure of the great politician with a sympathetic comprehension which will still further contribute to popularize him as a writer, and French literary circles do not fail to express their deep satisfaction that so great a writer, so sincere a friend of literature and of art, and so refined a gentleman in all the acceptance of the term, should have been called to preside over the French Nation.

Large Collection of Mammals
NEW YORK, New York.—The largest collection of mammals ever taken out of Mongolia—1300 specimens, weighing more than eight tons—has been brought from that country by the second Asiatic expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, it is announced by Roy Chapman Andrews, associate curator of mammalogy of the museum and chief of the expedition.

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EVENSONG

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

The pageantry of workers going home at the end of the day checked the streets. There was an endless clatter of dray horses' feet. Bells clanged. The derisive shriek of whistles battled against the sharp boom of bus horns. It all blended into a sustained roar.

A summer sun had journeyed over the chimney pots and out of sight in a swirl of violet and lemon green and rose and yellow. Small ribbed clouds, white with blue, sailed across the sky. The drifting afterglow picked out a joyous flash in weathercock and the fragile lacework of a spire or two. Very remote they were from the clash below them.

At the closed end of a drab by-street was a quiet house with a winding outer stair. In the surging crowds a few rods away scarcely anyone took notice of the mean street or the stair that curved upward to the tiny shop perched above it. Or of the air of safety that laughed from the window boxes filled with enormous red geraniums and their velvety green leaves and the wisp-like trails of delicate ferns. Diamond-paned windows swung gently on hinges that squeaked like small, excited children as the faint warm breeze played with them. Two canaries in a cage in the center window twittered a drowsy good-night.

A girl in the cheap, simple black clothes of a milliner's apprentice, exulted herself from the crowd and came slowly into the by-street. In the drooping lines of the slim figure there was yet a faint hint of tremendous courage.

Slowly the girl went up the winding stair, was lost an instant in the dim room, but presently was seated at a table in the bay window. Briefly she gave a fugal order to an abstracted servant and turned to gaze over the heads of the vivid geraniums.

Perhaps her mind went back, by contrast, to the long hours of painstaking work in a stuffy room where she was constantly baffled by the loud, aimless chatter of silly co-workers. She had met with shy refusal their noisy invitations to join in their diversions and they had giggled and gone on their way.

Winter and summer she came, directly after the day's work to the mean little street and to the shop where she ordered her simple meal and sat to wait.

Somewhere beyond the opulent geraniums, and the adjacent roofs with their sooty chimney pots, and the clangor of the thoroughfare was the great stone pile of a very wonderful and very old cathedral. And close by it was the Norman tower that held the chimneys to which great fumes had come through the years.

She could barely see, on very clear days, the slender spires that rose from each corner of the tower she had never been close to. But each evening, when the solemn, lovely old tones sounded out over the roofs, she sat like one carved in marble, with a look of wonder in her eyes. She forgot her cheap clothes, and her hard work and the superficialities of the other girls in the stuffy upper room.

And when the last dignified intonation had echoed and her ears had strained to catch the very last vibration as it went out to blur with the sounds of the city, she paid the maid, who always stared at her while she listened, and went away.

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LIQUOR PROBLEM ON CANADIAN BORDER

Removal of War-Time Prohibition in Dominion Gives Liquor Situation Along the Detroit River an International Aspect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Lifting of war-time prohibition laws in Canada has given the liquor situation along the United States-Canadian border here an international aspect. The contiguous Canadian cities of Windsor, Ford, Walkerville, Sandwich, and Ojibway, with a combined population of 50,000, are faced, across the half mile of the Detroit River, by the city of Detroit with a population of 1,000,000.

Due to the Ontario Temperance Act, liquor may not be sold in Ontario, but it can be delivered to private homes when orders are placed from without the Province. This condition has prevailed since the first of the year, and believing that by now it is possible to determine just what its effects are, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made an extensive survey on both sides of the river.

Intoxication cases in the Windsor police court have tripled, from 50 to 75 per cent of the offenders being Americans, in the first two months of 1920. Convictions for other infractions of the Ontario Temperance Act are approximately five times greater than for January and February of 1919. These violations include illegal possession and the selling and purchasing of liquor. All this information was taken from the official records and furnished by Police Magistrate Miers.

Mr. Miers has taken a firm stand in dealing with the situation, in which he has the support of both Canadian and American authorities. Those convicted of violating the temperance act often are fined to the limit provided by law, \$1000. Practically all prisoners pay the fine rather than to be imprisoned, thus indicating, in the belief of "police," that a well-financed ring is back of illegal operations.

The situation has become so acute that M. N. Mousseau, border liquor inspector for Canada, admitted that he had found it impossible to cope with the traffic. The Province was forced to send special operatives to help American customs authorities and immigration authorities are exercising alertness in returning citizens who stagger off boats, and in apprehending those who come home carrying poorly concealed bottles.

NO AMERICAN ON SOVIET MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States probably will send no representative with the League of Nations' mission to Soviet Russia. The United States Ambassador in Paris was invited to attend the council meeting today, at which plans will be made for the mission, but returned the invitation. It is expected that the United States Government will also receive a formal invitation to participate in the mission, but under present circumstances, as the mission will be sent by the League of Nations, there will be no representative from this country.

The commission will consist of 11 members, it is understood. Representatives of the press will not be taken with it officially, but probably will be able to go to Russia at the same time the mission goes, and to remain in touch with it there.

NEW YORK SPEAKER OPPOSES WET BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Albany News Office

ALBANY, New York.—"I am not in favor of beer and light wine legislation," said Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the New York Assembly, speaking in opposition to the passage of a beer and light wine bill. "I believe prohibition should be given a fair trial. Until the constitutional questions are construed by the courts, the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment remain the law of the land," he continued.

In answer to Speaker Sweet, Col. Ransom H. Gillett, sponsor for the most generally supported of the beer

and light wine measures now pending in the Assembly, said: "He might as well say that the Legislature should be prorogued and Congress invited to come in and make our state laws. I do not believe my light wine and beer bill would run counter to the amendment. I believe that under the concurrent jurisdiction clause in the amendment, legislatures have the right to pass sumptuary laws based on their own interpretation of what the amendment means, as long as the interpretation is a reasonable one." Colonel Gillett also declared that Speaker Sweet's attitude would make no difference to him, and that he would press his bill to final passage. Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, author of the resolution for the investigation of the Anti-Saloon League, told Speaker Sweet that if he persisted in his present attitude, it would spell defeat for the Republicans next fall.

RAILROAD WAGE HEARINGS TO RESUME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Hearings between the committees representing railroad labor and the Association of Railroad Executives on pending wage controversies will be resumed on March 22. Both sides are expected to be prepared to go ahead at that time with the work, looking toward adjustment of the controversy.

Union representatives were ready to proceed with the negotiations at the initial meeting of the two committees on Wednesday, but the Railroad Executives asked additional time to collect certain data on the controversy. Counsel for the railroads yesterday filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission opposing partial reopening of the mail pay case, asked by the Postmaster-General, on the ground that the commission's decision had granted the railroads a rate of pay higher than the express companies received for performing similar service. The railroads contended that the whole case should be reopened if any part were taken up for reconsideration.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS WITHHOLDS NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lincoln News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, wired the Secretary of State yesterday: "If named to run as candidate for President at the Democratic primaries, please be advised I cannot consent. Letter follows."

Petitions placing Governor Edwards in the primary contest have been ready for filing for some time. Arthur F. Mullen, Democratic national committeeman, who is in charge of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock's campaign, protested strongly and carried his protest to the Governor himself last week. It is said the action taken by Governor Edwards yesterday is out of deference to Senator Hitchcock, whose name is to be filed shortly for the Presidency. Another reason advanced is that with two wet candidates in the field, William Jennings Bryan was likely to put forward a dry entry of his own choosing.

SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVICE WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Salaries of government employees will in general be increased if Congress accepts the recommendations of the Reclassification Commission, which on Thursday presented its report on the civil service and the salary requirements of civil service workers. There are about 107,000 workers in this city, it is said, who would be affected by the recommendations if they are adopted. The commission's report does not provide for universal increases in pay, however, for considerable numbers of employees may undergo reductions, it is said. The commission recommends a merit system of promotion, removal of inefficient employees, equal pay for equal work, 30 days' annual leave, and a seven-hour working day.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Mr. de Martino, former secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Germany. Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti, former secretary to Baron Sonnino, who was sent to Berlin as chargé d'affaires, has been recalled.

FOE'S PROPAGANDA A FACTOR IN WAR

Rear Admiral Sims Declares Rumors Sent Out by Germany Influenced the United States to Retain Ships for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—German propaganda influenced the United States Navy Department in some respects during the war, according to Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who yesterday continued his testimony before the Senate investigating committee with regard to naval history during the recent war.

"It was, of course, in the German interest to create abroad the impression that they were about to undertake submarine attacks upon the American coast," he said. "And it is to be noted that such rumors were continuously circulated by German agents in Europe and America for the purpose of influencing the Navy Department and to retain craft on the American side. This enemy policy was very sound, and was pursued by them in other fields throughout the war. For example, the bombardment of a port in Liberia, by an enemy submarine, had no bearing whatever on the outcome of the war, except in so far as the Allies allowed it to influence them to disperse some of their forces from the central strategic area where the enemy was trying to win. Throughout the war, there were sporadic cruises by enemy submarines in the vicinity of the Azores, and elsewhere far afield, all for the same object."

"The fact that such propaganda was not without effect upon the Navy Department was illustrated by the fact that I received numerous cables throughout 1917 and the early months of 1918, from the department, mentioning these reports of probable submarine activities on the Atlantic coast."

Rear Admiral Sims then cited a letter which he had written in October, 1917, in which he had referred to reports. The enemy, he said, was as short of submarines as the Allies were of craft for thwarting submarine operations, and any extensive movement of submarines away from the main area of naval hostilities would have removed the submarine as a critical factor in the war. The Navy Department, he said, had ultimately, "after some months, recognized the soundness of the policy (recommended by him) by adopting it."

Rear Admiral Sims also criticized the Navy Department because it did not insist on having shipping sent in convoys, regardless of the wishes of the shipping men. "It made no difference whether the shipping was privately owned, or government controlled, our fate was sealed up in either way," he said. "It was the issue of the war at the moment."

JUDGE PAYNE AWAITS BENSON CONFIRMATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, is expected to continue his duties in that capacity, although he has already undertaken some of the work in the Department of the Interior, of which he is the new Secretary, until the confirmation of the appointment of Rear Admiral William S. Benson as head of the board. There is some expectation at the Capitol, however, that the

appointment of Rear Admiral Benson may be confirmed today. Judge Payne will undertake his first conspicuous work as Secretary of the Interior on Monday, in connection with some hearings on reclamation subjects. Meanwhile the Shipping Board is occupied with the settlement of a number of claims and contracts. Prominent among these are the matter of the Grotton Iron Works, which is in receivership, a Seattle shipyard for which an offer of \$3,400,000 has been received, and the Puzy & Jones yard.

The Puzy & Jones settlement will involve in all perhaps \$50,000,000, of which amount some \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 is in dispute.

PRISONERS PROTEST SECTARIAN SERVICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Strong objections to compulsory attendance at sectarian religious services by federal and state prisoners in Georgia have been raised by the American Secular Union. This system is held to interfere with religious freedom. A protest against its continuance has been lodged with Frederick G. Zerbst, warden at the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, according to Samuel M. Castleton of this city, a former president of the union. Petitions also are being circulated in behalf of prisoners at the Georgia State Penitentiary, and these will later be presented to the Board of Prison Commissioners for the State of Georgia.

Political prisoners, in particular, at the federal penitentiary are said to be greatly opposed to obligatory attendance at religious services of a sectarian nature. One of the strongest objectors, it is stated, is John Randolph, whose great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who is serving a term of 10 years for criticisms of the conduct of the recent war. Persons confined for political reasons generally held strong religious convictions. It is stated, and to compel them to attend chapel services against their will is held by the union to be unwarranted.

CONFERENCE CALLED ON HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the belief that the shortage of apartments calls for action at once, Mayor John F. Hylan will hold a conference on Monday of Labor leaders, builders, and all others who are vitally concerned in the building question, in the hope that they may come to an agreement concerning a building plan of sufficient scope to meet the present situation.

The Mayor has been told by Edward P. Doyle of the Real Estate Board that real estate financiers are willing to put from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 into such a program, provided they obtain certain promises and assurances from both the Labor leaders and the building materials interests.

PROTEST CANAL ABANDONMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Trenton News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—The Raritan Terminal Waterways Association has filed with the Public Utility Commission a resolution protesting against the granting of the proposition to abandon the Delaware and Raritan Canal, running across the State from Trenton to New Brunswick. It is claimed that there would be a tremendous loss in business interests by closing the canal.

OIL FIELD NEAR CAPITOL IS CLAIM

Alluring Advertisements of the Promoters Are Discredited by Officials of the Geological Survey in City of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—For a week, alluring advertisements have been appearing in local newspapers here picturing the discovery of a wonderful oil field within 10 miles of the Capitol, and the offering "of a limited number of shares at \$1 par, the only public offering of stock." Reference is made to huge sums of money made in the Texas oil fields, with the inference that oil so much nearer the big markets will bring proportionately greater wealth to those who invest in the oil possibilities of Prince George's County, Maryland.

"Columbus was ridiculed, but he had faith and courage. So have we," runs one advertisement heading. It is admitted that some geologists say there is no oil in Prince George's County, Maryland, but the Potomac Oil and Gas Company has found some who say they believe there may be oil in this region.

"The United States Supreme Court oftentimes is not of a unanimous opinion, so the opinion of one geologist is as good as another," the promoters calmly remark.

They also quote the United States Geological Survey as urging the immediate development of new oil fields, and say complacently "That is just what we are proposing to do." To prospective investors they announce: "All you invest with us will help bring about what may prove an oil boom that will startle the world."

Requisites Said to Be Lacking

While elevator boys and messenger girls are reading these glowing words, along comes the United States Geological Survey with a few officially cold words of fact as follows:

"The peak of an industrial boom is invariably accompanied by wild speculation in mining securities. The present period of inflation in oil production is no exception to the rule."

"Is there oil in commercial quantities near Washington? Almost certainly not if the kind of natural science that the big oil companies employ is to be believed by the general public. Hardly a single geological condition is favorable for the accumulation of oil near Washington. The usual requisites for an oil pool are lacking, and no reputable geologist would advise the expenditure of money under these conditions."

Unwarranted Booming
"Much of the unwarranted booming throughout the United States relates to areas in which there may at best be only a small chance of finding oil and in which the local business men and citizens are aroused to believe that drilling will lead to the discovery of great sources of wealth in oil in the home vicinity or county."

Propositions of this class are scattered widespread over the country and no one but the federal and state geological surveys appear to feel any responsibility in protecting the innocent, and for the most part small, investor. "Remarkable as it may seem, one of these attacks of local oil excitement seems to have struck Washington. One prospective 'oil field' is located less than 10 miles from the dome of the Capitol. Advertisements that refer to the United States Supreme Court and the United States Geological Survey in large type do not necessarily thereby prove the oil character of the land near the national Capitol. Nor does the increasing demand for oil make the chances any better of finding it where nature did not put it."

The geological formation is then given in terms which leave no hope for the oil seekers.

Standard Oil Seeks to List Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, contrary to its usual policy, has applied to have \$98,338,300 of common stock and an equal amount of 7 per cent preferred stock listed on the stock exchange. Within the week these stocks have advanced from \$700 to between \$750 and \$805. It is believed that this will be one of the companies to issue stock dividends, which will not be subject to the income tax, under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

STATE VOTING LAWS FOR WOMEN PLANNED

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Gov. A. H. Roberts has announced that he will call a special session of the Legislature to extend suffrage to Tennessee women in the event two more states ratify the federal amendment before the next regular session. This will be done, the Governor explained, to preclude the possibility of contesting elections in which women voted without previous enactment of state laws relating to payment of poll tax and registration.

Gov. J. J. Cornwell of West Virginia, while here recently, said that even if the amendment was ratified forthwith, women in his State could not vote next fall, unless the Legislature meanwhile amended the registration laws. Several other justices and judges also spoke in favor of the bill. Passage of the bill was advocated by Guy Ham, and favored by James H. Vahey.

MEXICO REFUSES OIL MEN'S REQUEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A second request by the State Department that the American oil companies in the Tampico district be permitted to use airplanes between Tampico and their plants to transport money for their payrolls, has been refused by the Mexican Government. The Mexican Foreign Office in its second refusal, it was learned yesterday, states that the Mexican Government is studying a plan to establish this service with government-owned and operated planes. The American companies' request resulted from frequent attacks made on the men carrying the payrolls.

HIGHER PAY FOR JUDGES IS URGED

Chief Justice Rugg and Others, Before Legislative Committee, Argue in Favor of Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The salaries of our judges should be substantial enough to attract the best quality of men from our lower courts and the bar," Arthur Prentice Rugg, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, told the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary at a hearing yesterday, speaking in favor of a bill to increase the salaries of judges of the Supreme Judicial, the Superior, and the Land courts. The bill would provide a salary of \$15,000 for the chief justice of the Supreme-Judicial Court, and \$15,000 for the associate judges, \$12,500 for the chief justice of the Superior Court, and \$12,000 for the associate judges, and \$12,000 for the judge and associate judge of the Land Court.

"For high achievement and justice, the courts of Massachusetts are unsurpassed, and it is of supreme importance that this high level be maintained," Chief Justice Rugg said. "The question of compensation to justices in our higher courts of this great Commonwealth is far above any personal requirements of any individual members of those courts. It is a matter of paying a salary commensurate with the honor and supreme dignity of the positions which you have entrusted us with. The Constitution says that the salary shall be as honorable as the position."

John Adams Aiken, chief justice of the Superior Court, asked that the salaries be made equal in purchasing power to what they were in 1911. He said that his present salary of \$8000 was established in 1911 and is comparatively worth today only one-half as much as then due to the present high cost of living.

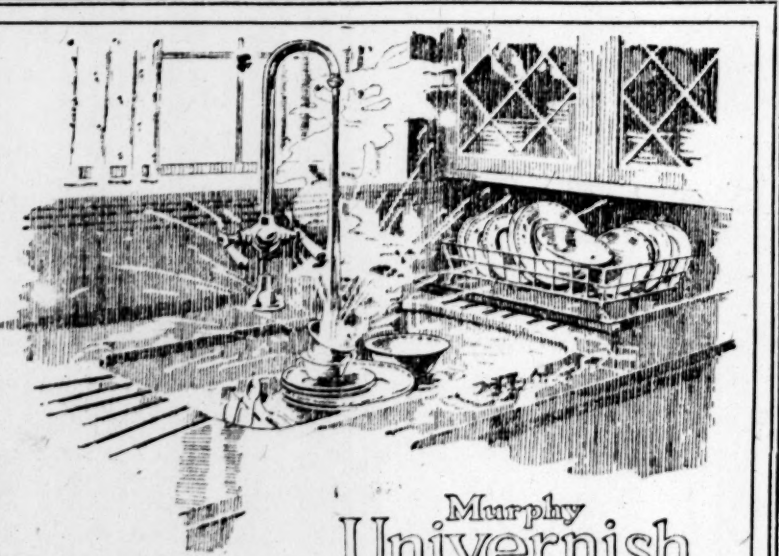
"High judges cannot be independent with their present salaries," William Cushing Wait, justice of the Superior Court, said. "The Constitution rules that a man has the right to be tried by judges who are, among other things, independent."

Several other justices and judges also spoke in favor of the bill. Passage of the bill was advocated by Guy Ham, and favored by James H. Vahey.

CONSUMPTION TAX PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Chamber of Commerce of New York yesterday adopted resolutions favoring repeal of the excess profits tax and the surtax on incomes and reduction of the inheritance tax, and proposing as compensation a consumption or stamp tax on all purchases of more than \$1, which, it was estimated, would yield about \$500,000,000 a year. A tax system based on outgo rather than income was urged, in the belief that the present system opened the way for increased prices.



Murphy
Univernish
The Universal Varnish
Supplied clear and in six transparent wood colors

A Varnish as impervious to hot water as glass or china

Woodwork around the sink ought to be the most sanitary part of the house.

Univernish gives a glass-like surface that can be scrubbed with soap and hot water. It will not crack or whiten under boiling water—will not stain or lodge waste.

A Kitchen finished with Univernish is more quickly swept, and floors so varnished are washed with ease.

It is as necessary as soap to modern sanitary housekeeping. Anyone can flow it on—and touch up any scarred woodwork.

Let us recommend a Univernish merchant and send you our brochure No. 478, "The Modern Sanitary Kitchen."

Murphy Varnish Company
NEWARK CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal
Canadian Associate



I'M HERE!

"the Little Candle" ready to fill your home with my delightful fragrance, and so dispel all undesirable odors. I am welcome on Friday and "Boiled Dinner Day"; I am invaluable in the apartment, the office, the school, the nursery. Try me and discover my charm. Buy me at your Department Store.

BOX OF "CANDLES" AND HOLDER 30c.

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Reich and Lieve

RICH AND LEE-À-VER

A Year's Abuse In 7 Days

All Light Car Road Records Smashed

At Indianapolis last week one of the new Overland 4 stock cars was driven 5,452 miles continuously in seven days and nights, over frozen country roads—and finished ready to do it again.

This is an average of 772 miles per day: more than the distance between Toledo and New York City covered each day. This is another tribute to the cushioning effect of Triplex Springs and the quality of material in Overland 4.

Touring, \$945; Roadster, \$945; Coupe, \$1525; Sedan, \$1575
Prices f. o. b. Toledo, subject to change without notice



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WOMEN WATCHING THE COST OF LIVING

National League Stands for Improved State and Federal Laws to Prevent Profiteering, Waste and Improper Hoarding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What effect the recent action of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, in making the packers butchers only, will have upon the reduction of the high cost of living, is being watched closely by the women of the country. What effect will that separation have upon the price of meats, they wonder. And they mean to find out.

Some time ago the National League of Women Voters agreed to stand back of the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to secure remedial legislation dealing with the meat-packing industry.

At the recent convention of the league in Chicago this subject came up when the committee on food supply and demand reported. Members of that committee had been faithful attendants at the hearings of the congressional committee and had heard the testimony given there by the packers.

Packers' Policy Not Approved

Many who had not been able to attend the hearings had read the reports of them. They also knew the prices that they were being charged for meats in the markets which they patronized. And they knew that, according to their own testimony, the packers controlled those meat prices. The women wished to be fair; they realized there were various reasons for the high prices, that the charges for transportation, etc., were factors. But they also watched the advertisements appearing in the daily papers which the packers directed toward them as buyers for their households. They knew that those advertisements cost large sums of money, and that the high prices which they were paying for meat helped pay for that advertising. They did not like such use of their money. Also they were not pleased at the packers' charges that they refused to buy the cheaper cuts of meat. The fact was, it seemed to them, that there were no longer any such things as the cheaper cuts of meat. The time seemed to have passed completely when prices could be regarded as a criterion of worth.

Year's Study of Conditions

After a year's careful study of food conditions and prices throughout the country, resolutions were drawn up by the commission, passed, recommended to the convention of the National League for Women Voters and adopted by that body. These resolutions indorsed the principles and purposes of the Kenyon-Kendrick-Anderson bills for the regulation of the meat industry. The Food Supply and Demand Committee was authorized to keep in touch with the progress of the proposed legislation and to cooperate with the National Consumers League, the American Live Stock Association, the Farmers National Council, and other organizations of like policy, in an effort to promote through legislation the realization of such principles and purposes. The committee was also authorized to confer with the Department of Agriculture in regard to the extension of its service with a view to establishing long distance information to enable shippers and producers to know daily the supplies and demands of the food market.

Early enactment of improved state and federal laws to prevent food profiteering, waste, and improper hoarding was urged, and the strict enforcement of all such present laws was demanded.

Milk Held Back

Charge Made That Normal Supply Is Not Sent to Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—International exchange is largely to blame for the high price of milk, it has practically put a stop to the exportation of prepared milk, according to a representative of the Borden Farm Products Company.

The action of the Sheffield Farms Company in posting notices at its receiving stations throughout the State urging all dairymen not to increase the production of milk, but, if possible, to decrease, has been greatly criticized in view of the present high prices of milk.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health, charges that the company is taking advantage of the moment when, if the normal supply of milk were permitted to flow into the city, citizens would, for the first time in two or three years, be able to buy milk at a low price, to prevent increased receipts by prohibiting the farmer from increasing his number of cows, and that the citizens of New York, especially the children who have not had sufficient milk, would gladly have the milk that this regulation will keep out of the market.

The Sheffield Farms Company says that milk production will increase 100 per cent between now and the first of June, and that, if they took all the farmers could produce, they could not get the requisite transportation; that they have all the milk they can sell right now if the railroads could get it to them.

At the Borden Farm Products Company it was said that by their agreement with the farmers who supplied them they were obliged to take all the milk that they produced. What they could not sell as milk they turned into by-products. This, they said, was always a pleasant situation. The trouble was that the public, as consumer, wants a surplus of milk when there is none and declines to adjust itself to the conditions of the industry. Although there is likely to be some added consumption of milk during the spring months, it will not be an important factor in reducing prices. These prices, it was added, depended largely on the butter market. When butter prices decline, milk goes down also. But one very large factor in holding prices up at the present time is the condition of international exchange which has practically put an end to exportation of prepared milk as the European people who need it most, especially Germany, with the mark worth about 1½ cents, cannot afford to import it.

Control of Packers Urged

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Enactment of legislation for the control of the meat-packing industry was advocated and opposed yesterday before the House Agriculture Committee.

Joseph Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Cattle Growers Association, urged the legislation on behalf of the producer, while L. D. H. Weld, of Swift & Co., continued his statement against the pending control bill.

"The cry that this legislation will put the packers out of business is all bunk," Mr. Mercer said, adding that government supervision was needed if only to restore the confidence of the producers.

"We want the government to regulate and control the packers and stockyards as public utilities, with periodical inspection of their books," said Mr. Mercer. "That publicity alone would do untold good."

POSITIONS SOUGHT IN DETROIT SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Applications from many sections of the United States are being received for positions in the Detroit schools for next year, according to Frank Cody, superintendent. The new salary schedule, said to be one of the highest in the country, is believed responsible.

This schedule, which has been approved by Mayor Couzens, will give elementary teachers a minimum of \$1500 a year, and high school teachers \$1700. Salaries in the two groups will run up to \$2000 and \$3300. Teachers receiving less than \$1700 will also receive a graduated high-cost-of-living bonus given all city employees.

The teachers' fight for an independent \$300 bonus for this year continues. Mayor Couzens stands firm that the city cannot afford the request. Small groups of men and women are petitioning for a labor union. A committee of citizens has been organized to aid the great majority of the teachers in their campaign, which is free of labor union connections.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.

(Near Warren St.)

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The Coward Shoe

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ESTHONIA'S NEED OF FINANCIAL CREDITS

Edward Wirgo Says Credits Are Practically Unobtainable Without De Jure Recognition of the Country by the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—To the distant observer of Russian affairs the veil that has hung over the greater part of Russia for the past two years has been so complete, and the rifts that have appeared in it from time to time have been so fitful and illusive, that it is an event of a special kind to have the opportunity of talking with anyone fresh from actual contact with some of the men who at present control the destinies of that country, and whose judgment, in addition, is based upon lifelong familiarity with Russian conditions.

It was with keen interest, therefore, that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor embarked upon a conversation with Edward Wirgo, secretary of the conference at Dorpat, at which the armistice treaty between Esthonia and Soviet Russia was concluded. Mr. Wirgo had come straight from those negotiations to London where he is to act as the diplomatic representative of his government in the absence of Professor Pip.

A journalist by profession, and already acquainted with England as the result of a nine months' enforced sojourn in 1907 in the character of a political refugee from Russia, Mr. Wirgo speaks English with the same ease with which several of his contemporaries have previously astonished the writer. His graphic narrative threw valuable light upon the atmosphere that prevails along the Russian border, and upon the considerations that govern the attitude of the great hinterland of which they are the fringe.

Modifying Soviet Program

Beginning with the situation in Soviet Russia itself, Mr. Wirgo said three things that challenged attention. In the first place he gave it as his considered opinion that the Bolshevik régime has come to stay for some time at least. In the second, he expressed his conviction that the Bolshevik leaders have very materially modified their program and their methods; and in the third place he declared that they really are educating the Russian masses.

For the first prediction he did not attempt fully to account, except to remark that circumstances have conspired to render it possible, and that, moreover, in his opinion, some such phase as the Bolshevik epoch was inevitable in Russia, if the essential achievements of the March revolution were to be preserved. From such experience as he has had with them, Mr. Wirgo feels persuaded that none but the most extreme of Russian parties would have been found firm enough in the long run to defend the new order against the onslaughts of the old.

Moreover, he added, there is something in the Bolshevik creed that is in fundamental agreement with the Russian mentality. For instance, one of the most marked and significant distinctions between the Russian people proper and the border peoples along their frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from Esthonia to Rumania, is that among the former land tenure has always been on a communistic basis, whereas among the latter the individual freeholder has ever been the unit in the agrarian system.

A Change of Tactics

As for the modification of Bolshevik schemes and methods, Mr. Wirgo, as already stated, considers it an established fact and one that can henceforth be taken into due account. It is due, he holds, to the fact that the communist experiment has undoubtedly resulted in a complete, nation-

wide breakdown, with the consequence that a thoroughgoing change of tactics alone presents an avenue of escape.

Finally, with regard to the education of the masses, Mr. Wirgo, who is certainly not prejudiced in the Bolshevik's favor, assured the writer that this is really being accomplished on a large scale, albeit by methods that differ considerably from those usually accepted. The diploma system, for instance, has been abolished, and the fitness of professors and teachers is adjudged by more practical means than that of examinations. But, whatever be the methods by which they are selected, it is a fact that educational specialists are at work in school and university, and the masses at large are being taught at least to read and write. There has not been time enough as yet, the Esthonian onlooker remarked, for the effect to make itself felt; but ultimately, he pointed out, it must be quite incalculable, for the man who can read and write begins to think for himself, and ceases to be the blind tool of his rulers.

Esthonians' Misgivings

Turning to the attitude of his countrymen toward Russia in general, and revolutionary Russia in particular, Mr. Wirgo passed in review the characteristics, ethnographical, historical, cultural, political and social, which render the Esthonians and their neighbors distinct from the population of Russia proper, and recalled how the consciousness of this distinction gave rise to the autonomy movement of the past half century. Curiously enough, however, he said, it was the Russians of the revolution who gave the impetus to the separatist agitation. At first, the Esthonians were quite content to envisage a federal Russia under the new Democratic régime, but the attitude of even the Kerensky Government began to give rise to misgivings as to the real intentions of the Petrograd authorities toward the subject of nationalities, and then, with the November revolution, came the actual overrunning of Esthonia by the Bolsheviks.

Questioned as to whether this latter act was not perhaps due to force of circumstances at the time, and whether their avowed readiness to recognize the independence of the border peoples was not quite sincere on the Bolshevik's part, Mr. Wirgo replied, with a smile, that time would show. Meanwhile, as already cabled, Esthonia is taking no undue risks in the matter. The treaty she has now concluded with Russia is not in the nature of an armistice, and a large part of her army will remain mobilized, and will maintain some 30 men to the kilometer along the frontier. Moreover, the treaty merely provides for the unmolested transit of goods through the one country to the other, and does not otherwise restore normal relations between the two.

Bolshevik Aims

That there is some reason for this caution, the Esthonian representative considered to have been shown by an incident which occurred at the Dorpat conference itself. At one stage, he said, the whilom Bolshevik occupation of Esthonia was under discussion, and the Bolshevik military expert present bluntly declared that it was undertaken with the express intention of retaining Russia's hold upon the country. Mr. Joffe, however, swiftly intervened, and endeavored to obliterate the effect of the admission by protesting that the real aim of Bolshevik intervention had been a desire to rescue the Esthonian masses from the domination of the "reactionaries"—who, as a matter of fact, happened to be the duly elected representatives of the Esthonian people.

In view of this and similar episodes, Mr. Wirgo continued, Esthonia feels she has every reason to remain on her guard, and to abate in no degree her assertion of independence. As for the argument advanced by Russians that Russia cannot exist without the Baltic states, nor the Baltic states without Russia, he dismissed it as a complete fallacy. Russia, he remarked, once

existed without access to the Baltic at all. Nowadays she has an outlet of her own on the Gulf of Finland, besides outlets to the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific, and the Black Sea. Meanwhile, the Baltic states themselves are fully capable of existing on their seaborne trade, for all are producing countries.

Holland of the Baltic

Esthonia in particular is so fertile as to merit the title of the Holland of the Baltic. At the same time, it is true, of course, that Russia is the natural hinterland of the states in question, and that the excellent ports within their borders are of great importance for Russian trade. The Esthonians and their neighbors, the Letts and Lithuanians, can see no reason, however, why economic intercourse should be dependent in any way upon political union or separation; and finally, of the experience they have had with Russia in the past they much prefer the latter.

For the rest, Mr. Wirgo made it clear that the cessation of hostilities with the Bolsheviks and the arrangements made with them, by no means imply that Esthonia has solved all her difficulties at one stroke. For one thing, her crying need of credits wherewith to restore her economic life, improve her harbors, and realize some of the plans she entertains for future progress, makes itself increasingly felt. The 15,000,000 rubles in gold which Soviet Russia is to hand over under the new treaty represents but one-sixth of the Esthonian national deficit, and the concession obtained for the building of a railway to Moscow cannot be exercised until foreign capital is forthcoming for the purpose, while the project for doubling the track now leading to the frontier is equally dependent upon the same factor.

Credits, however, which are difficult enough to obtain in any case nowadays, are practically unobtainable by a state which has yet to secure de jure recognition from the allied powers. It is this recognition, therefore, that Esthonia is now devoting herself to obtaining, and which she claims as a right in view of her complete vindication of her capacity to maintain her own independence.

LISBON RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR

Brazilian Representative, Dr. Fontoura Xavier, Received in State by President d'Almeida

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The appointment of a new Brazilian Ambassador to Portugal must, in view of the circumstances of history and tradition and the importance of the commercial and economic connection, be a matter of the utmost interest and consequence at any time, and there was never a period when it was more so than at the present critical juncture. Dr. Antonio de Fontoura Xavier was recently appointed to this high mission in the place of Dr. Gastão do Cunha, and, with his wife and daughter, has just arrived at Lisbon and presented his credentials to the President of the Republic. The occasion was made one of as much quiet celebration as is reasonably to be expected in the case of a democratic Republic passing through a period of considerable perturbation.

A Varied Experience

Dr. de Fontoura Xavier is a native of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and began a highly successful diplomatic career at the Brazilian consulate at Baltimore in 1885. From Baltimore he was transferred to Oporto in 1891, and afterwards served at Geneva, Buenos Aires, and New York. He was secretary of the special mission to Mexico in 1901, and a member of the Brazilian delegation to the third International American Congress. Then he became resident minister in the republics of Central America and was the Brazilian representative at the Mexican centenary celebrations, being envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary. Thence he went to Madrid in 1912, and two years later was transferred to England. This diplomatic experience has been sufficiently thorough and extensive, and to his talents he adds a considerable culture, being a poet of no mean order. The United States has inspired him to some of

his best verses, his published works including: "Águia Americana," "Ven- nus de Washington," "As Cataratas do Niagara," and "Spleen."

The new Ambassador came to Portugal in the Almazora, which some have said, though it seems rather doubtful, is the biggest steamship of her kind that has ever made her way into the port of Lisbon.

Credentials Presented

A few days later the ceremony of presenting his credentials to and being received by the President of the Republic, Dr. d'Almeida, was duly enacted at the Palace of Belem. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there arrived at the Praça de Afonso de Albuquerque the carriages that were to conduct the Ambassador and those who accompanied him, including the chief of the protocol, the Foreign Minister, and the secretaries of the embassy, to the Palace, and they were escorted by a squadron of the Republican Guard.

At the palace, addressing the President, the Ambassador expressed his respect and affection for Portugal. His most earnest desire, both personally and in the diplomatic sense, he said, was to draw closer together the bonds which united her with her sister nation, Brazil, in whose name he prayed for the prosperity of Portugal and for the happiness and satisfaction of the President of the Republic. The latter made a suitable response, referring in the most friendly terms to the high mission with which the new Ambassador was intrusted, paying his deep respects to Brazil and its Chief of State, and stating his conviction that the friendship between the two peoples, identical in race and in ideals which had permeated their history, would be enhanced by their governments.

PREMIER HEARS CASE OF WOMEN CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Prime Minister recently received at 10 Downing Street a deputation representing women clerks in government offices who protested against the wholesale manner in which women were being discharged with only a week's notice.

The deputation was headed by Miss Dorothy Evans, secretary, and Miss Christine Maguire, organizer of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries. The points raised by the deputation were: (1) That there should be no sex differentiation in any establishment instituted for temporary government workers or members of His Majesty's forces; (2) that in every case where a woman was substituted by a disabled man a non-former-service man should be similarly substituted; (3) that such preference in temporary employment as might be granted former service or disabled men should be equally granted to former service or disabled women; (4) that in ministries not established before the war women should only be demobilized for inefficiency, cessation of work, or substitution by the disabled. Those retained to be retained on the work in which they had gained experience during the war, and not to be de-graded for reasons other than reduction of work; (5) that women dependents of service men and women, and men and women over 50 suffering from war losses as compel them to earn their living (competent routine workers, but unlikely to find other employment) should be given equal preference in retention with disabled men; (6) that all temporary staff dismissed since November 25, 1919, should be entitled to one month's notice individually, or one month's pay in lieu of notice.

The Prime Minister, who gave the women a sympathetic hearing, promised that the differentiation in treatment as between women and former service men who had not been in the fighting line, should be inquired into. Referring to the week's notice which had been given to the women upon discharge, Mr. Lloyd George said he thought it possible that the practice of giving one month's notice to discharged clerks could be put into operation immediately. He also promised that an inquiry should be made into the question of equal rates of pay for men and women clerks.

Although the members of the deputation were pleased with the sympathetic reception given by the Premier, they do not feel that their work is finished, and there are several outstanding matters which they intend to fight for until they are conceded.



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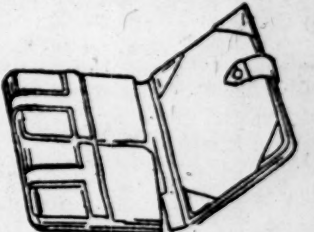
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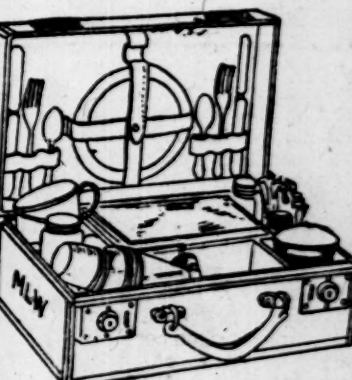
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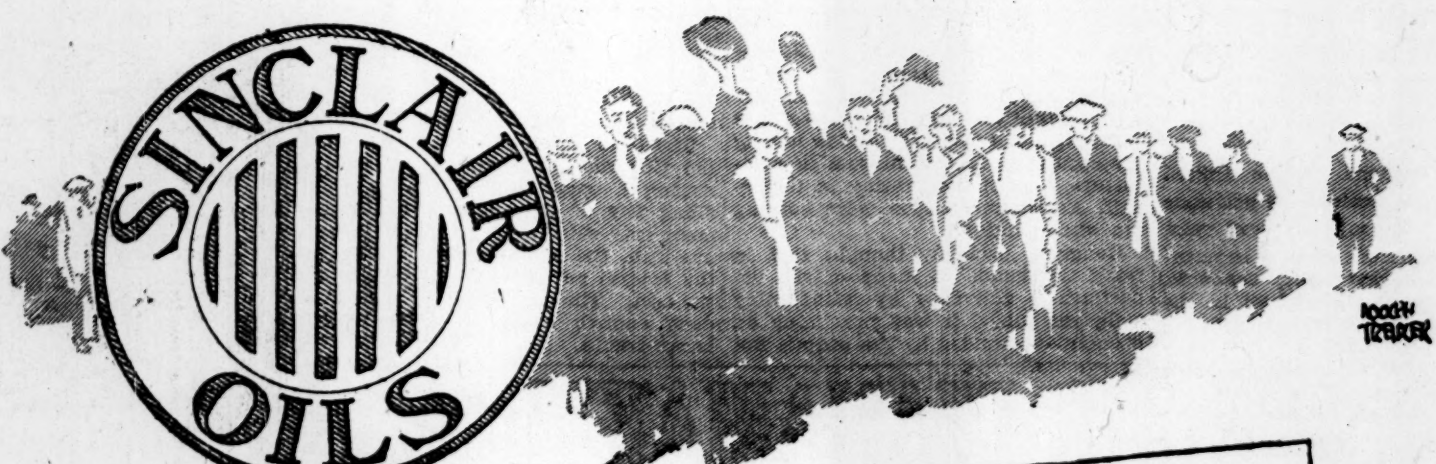
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APPEAL MADE FOR FORMER SOLDIERS

British Premier Regrets That Increase in Gratuities Would Cost Too Much—Rate of Training to Be Expedited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Prime Minister recently received a deputation from the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers, headed by Mr. Lister. The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Ministers of Labor, Pensions, and Agriculture, and Dr. Macnamara, General Childs, and Sir William Sutherland were also present.

Mr. Lister, speaking on behalf of the federation, said that they had endeavored to assist the government in the work of securing for the men who had returned to civil life an opportunity to become real citizens by being able to take a proper place in the labor market. He thought there could be no difference of opinion between the Ministry of Labor and the federation on the point that, so far as training facilities were concerned, they were inadequate at the present time.

Soldiers Deserve Justice

The Prime Minister, replying, agreed with Mr. Lister that those who had served the country in the war deserved not merely justice but every consideration that their native land could give them. Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said: "There is one other consideration that I am bound to put to you. When you come to investigate claims upon the public purse, you have got to take into account the depth of that purse. I will come to the war profiteer in a minute. I am not going to shrink that in the least. The debt is a very gigantic one. It is a debt of about £28,000,000,000. It is something which was beyond the dreams of anybody in 1914. . . . The country is staggering under it, and the poor old sovereign which is trying to bear it on its back, is sinking a little bit into the mud. It will come out all right. I have a great belief in the British sovereign, as I have in British pluck, British character, and British endurance, and although it is a little down on its luck in the markets of America and elsewhere, it will look up by and by, and it will be able to look the dollar straight in the eye in a very short time. That is my opinion. I never thought we should do anything but win the war, and I believe the old sovereign is going to win, too, in the end."

Considering the larger issues raised, the Prime Minister said he had gone into the question of training, and the Minister of Labor and himself were not satisfied with the speed with which the works had been put through. They had put their heads together to devise some means by which increased facilities should be given for training, and he thought there would be a considerable improvement in that respect shortly.

Delays in House Building

On the question of the employment of disabled men and the King's proclamation, Mr. Lloyd George said he would not like to commit himself at the present time, but would promise to give due weight to the arguments advanced.

Speaking on the housing question, the Prime Minister said there was land for hundreds of thousands of houses already purchased, and plans had been approved for commencing scores of thousands of them already; but if they looked at the newspapers they would find that they could not get the labor to begin operations. "It is very serious," he said, "that whereas there is plenty of work available, which is pressing and urgent, and people are clamoring for houses, and municipalities are ready to build them, we cannot get any further because there is not enough labor, and still you have 350,000 soldiers who are out of a job. We could get on very much better if we were able to get a complete understanding with organized labor throughout the country which would enable us to utilize the services of every man in the country in order to deal with the post-war problem."

Many Acres Purchased

As to land, added Mr. Lloyd George, there were 180,000 acres which had been purchased in England and Wales already for the purpose of providing a settlement for soldiers.

The Prime Minister proceeded: "Here we have 25,000 soldiers ready to go on the land. We have got 4500 already on. We have got land for 15,000 more, and all we want is more assistance from labor to set up the cottages. We are prepared to pay. The State is prepared to put down the money for the purpose, and it is entirely a question of getting the necessary labor in order to set them up. With regard to credit facilities, we are prepared to lend pound for pound for the purpose of equipping soldiers on their holdings."

The Prime Minister then proceeded to deal with the subject of war gratuities and pointed out that if the scale were altered on the basis proposed by

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AMERICA'S PART IN ADRIATIC PROBLEM

Italian "Tribuna" Says Thanks to Mr. Wilson, It Has Become Pivot of European Politics

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—President Wilson's sudden intervention in the Adriatic question has caused less indignation here than might have been expected. The Italian press has been, with few exceptions of no great importance, studiously moderate in its comments, and the general disposition has been to treat the question as one which primarily concerns Great Britain and France. It was to them that the President's note was addressed; it was therefore, for them to answer it. As the "Tribuna" puts it, "The Adriatic question, thanks to President Wilson, has become the pivot of European politics." Mr. Wilson, it need scarcely be said, is not popular in Italy; quite the reverse, for a great deal of yellow water has flowed beneath the bridges of the Tiber since 14 months ago, he was received with an ovation, as the hero of two continents, in the Italian capital. But there is a tendency to discriminate between the person of the President and the American people.

Almost simultaneously with the presidential thunderbolt came the news of the appointment of Robert Underwood Johnson as United States Ambassador in Rome. The new Ambassador is favorably known here as a friend of Italy and as one of the founders of the Keats-Shelley House, to which reference was recently made. At the same time, it is sometimes asked, whether in these severely practical days literary men are the best ambassadors. The various embassies in Rome are no longer merely agreeable posts, but extremely difficult positions, where knowledge of business and, above all, knowledge of the Italian mentality and of Italian politics are essential to success.

Still, it is obvious that the new Ambassador has an excellent press here. He will, like his predecessors, be faced by a difficulty which his British, French, and Russian colleagues are spared: there is no fixed residence for the United States Ambassador, but each new Ambassador—and there have been seven in the last 16 years, while there have been in the same period only one French Ambassador and only four British—has the trouble and embarrassment of looking out for a house as soon as he arrives. Whereas Great Britain ever since 1870 has had a large villa and garden at the historic Porta Pia, while France is owner of the still more historic Palazzo Farnese, and the Russians have an abode in the Via Gaeta, the American representative has to find a house where he can, and that is not easy in the Rome of today, where every nook and corner is crammed, and prices are much what they were in the days when Juvenal penned his third satire upon the cost of living in the Imperial capital, as compared with other Italian towns.

The United States, from the business point of view, would have done far better to have bought an official residence for its representative years ago, as the British did. The British Embassy with its unique garden was bought in the '70s for an old song, whereas nowadays it would have cost an immense sum, and indeed, the garden would have been unobtainable, because it would most certainly have been built over long ago. But Congress has otherwise ordained, so the United States' Embassy-house varies with the means of each Ambassador and with the state of the house-market at the moment.

WOMEN AND THE WORLD'S PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, president of the Representative Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland, presided at a special meeting of the council held at the Central Hall, Westminster, to conduct

business in connection with the International Council of Women. She said that they had emerged from the great war more than ever determined to uphold the cause of peace throughout the world. They intended to take up their responsibilities and the burdens which were brought upon them and make a beginning with the great and noble work of the care and perfection of humanity. Various officers were elected and arrangements made for representation at the quinquennial meeting of the International Council at Christiania in September next.

FINAL AWARD OF BRITISH WAR HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The final award of honors has now been made to officers and men in respect of services in theaters of war in which hostilities ceased at the date of the armistice and in respect of services in connection with the war elsewhere. This closes the honors list except in so far as concerns the Afghan war, the frontiers of India, Mesopotamia, or operations elsewhere since the armistice. Of the honors conferred between August, 1914 and February 4, 1920, exclusive of those conferred by the Royal Air Force, 239,126 were awarded for services in the field and 15,032 for other services connected with the war, making a total of 254,158.

These include 6583 honors to the Indian forces. The honors conferred on British forces include 578 V. C.'s, two with bars, 8370 D. S. O.'s, 705 with one bar, 71 with two, and seven with three bars, and 37,018 M. C.'s, 2952 with one bar, 167 with two, and four with three bars. The total number of officers and men who passed through the British Army during the war was approximately 6,000,000, and it is interesting to note that in the South African war, when the total of troops in the field was 448,435, the number of honors conferred was approximately 3717.

BRITISH OFFICERS TO START FACTORY

Company to Be Formed and Run on Cooperative Lines—Treasury Grant for Each Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A scheme to find employment for 2000 former officers was outlined by Maj. G. M. Horn at a crowded meeting of the Ex-Officers National Union held at Australia House. Briefly the idea is to take over a factory and, by working on cooperative lines, to manufacture confectionery, sweets, soap, scent, preserved foods, and so on. A limited liability company is to be formed, and a grant from the Treasury to the extent of £104 per member, in the form of a sum allotted in respect of civil liabilities, will form the bulk of the capital.

Major Horn said that since their last meeting he had received an assurance from the services committee that government appointments would as far as possible be given to former officers. A resolution calling upon the government to deal in a more brisk manner with the work of weeding out the women employed in government departments had been answered by the reports in the press to the effect that women were daily applying to get their government jobs back again.

Men to Be Trained First

As the government had intimated that no support could be given to the scheme unless it included men who were not former officers, but of similar educational qualifications, the scheme had been varied to admit men of secondary education. The scheme would, he said, be essentially one to provide employment when the men were trained. It was hoped that after the scheme had been working six

months, employment would be found for a much larger number of former officers.

The civil liabilities commission, if the project were sanctioned, would pay to the company £104 (to be considered as a civil liability grant) in respect of each person joining. That sum would remain the property of the person in respect of whom it was paid. Trade union minimum wage rates would be paid while the former officers were learning the business. The cost of housing would be borne by the company, and the houses would be erected on land adjacent to the factory in cooperation with the government housing scheme. J. H. Thomas, on behalf of Labor, had given the scheme his approval.

Six-Hour Day to Be Worked

On the subject of interior economy, Major Horn mentioned that former officers would be provided with a central mess where they would live under service conditions with an appreciable saving in the cost of living. The scheme was based upon an anticipated membership of 40 per cent married and 60 per cent single men, and if a married man brought his wife with him, she would be expected to undertake some work, either in the office or as a supervisor in one of the departments. It was proposed to work in four shifts per day so that former officers would only be doing six hours' work each day. There would be no age bar.

Asked how it was proposed to assist the disabled officers, Major Horn said they would be sent round the country in motor cars selling "the goods."

Captain Moore, in proposing a resolution expressing approval of the scheme, said that its great advantage was that, unlike all previous schemes to assist former officers, it created jobs. The resolution was unanimously adopted. A petition calling upon the Prime Minister to support the scheme was signed by each former officer present.

SIR E. CARSON FAVORS NEW EDUCATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Sir Edward Carson has been throwing his full weight into the scale in favor of the Irish Education Bill. At a gathering of representative citizens held in Lisburn, County Antrim, the following letter from him was read:

"I am sorry I cannot attend the meeting . . . in support of the Education Bill. I need hardly say that in my opinion it is of the utmost importance that the bill introduced last session should be again brought forward by the government at the earliest possible moment. The provision for education in Ireland is a scandal, and unless this measure is pressed forward I think it will be impossible to give the children of Ireland any possible chance of competing with those of other parts of the United Kingdom in the working out of their careers. The status of the teachers is deplorable, and I cannot understand how anybody can with sincerity fail to support a measure so calculated to promote a general improvement in educational organizations. My colleagues and myself have been pressing this matter with all the means at our disposal, and you may rely upon us to continue to do so in the future."

The Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland adopted unanimously a resolution recording its regret and disappointment that the Education Bill failed to pass its second reading in the last session of Parliament, and its great desire that it should pass into law with the least possible delay. The Teachers Association of Dublin City and Counties Cork, Donegal, and Wexford have all approved of going on with the bill, so that it may be amended in such a way as to render the measure more acceptable. They recognize the many educational advantages that it contains.

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STRONG ACTION IN CATALONIAN STRIKE

New Spanish Government Made Serious Attempts to Tackle the Problem, and Declared a State of Siege in Barcelona

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

BARCELONA, Spain—The long and most difficult Catalan problem may be nearer solution than it has been for some time. But there are not many optimists in Barcelona after the chief disillusioning experience of last year. At that time the "patronos" or employers, and the workers and Syndicalists, agreed to patch up their differences and live happily ever afterward, only to find that the conflict, with all its accompaniments of both strikes and lockouts, broke out worse than ever a few days later and has remained a conflict, settling, if possible, steadily worse ever since.

Drawing in the Anarchists

Following upon labor troubles of the usual kind and known to all the world, there began a growth of syndicalism of a very determined kind in Barcelona and its environs. The new movement flourished exceedingly, and the unions were for the most part combined under one control, while a Syndicalist named Angel Pestana made a very effective leader. The Syndicalist effort attracted toward it many elements of a diverse character, and it is evident that it drew in most of the anarchist section with which Barcelona abounds. A period of terrorism began, and outrages of an alarming character, often directed against the employers' class, became frequent. Successive governments tried various methods of dealing with the difficulty, which was having the most alarming repercussions in different parts of Spain. Once or twice, notably by the Count de Romanones and Sanchez de Toca, when they were respectively at the head of governments, methods of conciliation toward the syndicates were tried, but they had not the opportunity of trying them for long enough to see whether they would be effective. On the other hand, methods of repression have been freely employed, and at different times Barcelona has been declared under martial law. Generally the military in these parts have had a pretty free hand, and may have been provocative, though on their part they claim to have been much provoked.

Attitude to Terrorism

In recent times the terrorism seems to have had little tendency to diminish, but it is urged in many quarters that the syndicates are not responsible for it, and denounce it, but that the anarchist element, acting on its own account, does the deeds. The strikes, continuous and increasing and amounting almost to a general strike which was the object of the Syndicalists, were suddenly opposed last year by a remarkable counter-move by the employers, who formed a federation of their own and turned round on the Syndicalists and workers, by declaring a lockout against them.

Thus, at one and the same time there was seen the somewhat anomalous but highly dangerous and economically destructive state of affairs, of the workers refusing to work except on settlement of their demands—generally for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions of labor—and the employers closing their works and refusing to permit them to work on any conditions whatsoever so long as the whole dispute was not settled once and for all. Neither the lockout nor the strikes became general, but they were sufficiently so to make the condition of affairs most disconcerting and ruinous. There have been meetings and manifestoes galore, the government has intervened unceasingly but without effect, and the position has for long been one of the greatest anxiety.

Repressive Policy Fails

When the Allendesalazar government came into power recently, it was pledged, like other governments, to tackle this problem. It has certainly made some serious attempt at it, and the condition of things has assumed a new phase. In the first place it decided once again to declare a state of siege in Barcelona and to give full powers to the Captain-General. This meant, of course, increased repression, a policy against which practically all the Left in the Cortes, independent of the Socialists and not by any means specially sympathizing with the Syndicalists, were strongly opposed. Beside, repression when tried before as it had been many times, had failed, and philosophical critics declared that in a war of this kind, where the attack was being delivered on both sides, it was useless and wrong to attempt repression on one only and that it should be directed against the employers' class also.

As it turned out, this solution had in some measure to be attempted later. Captain-General Milans del Bosch, in accordance with plans determined upon, prepared a proclamation making the people parties to the state of war in which Barcelona was declared to be, and announcing that the government had conferred upon him the rights and powers of the commander-in-chief of a besieged city. This document was delivered to the Cabinet for approval, and there it remains in possession of the Cabinet, never having been published, for this is something of a concentration government after all, and the proposed proclama-

tion met with the firm and unwavering opposition of the representative of the Romanist Liberals, Amillo Gimeno. The Captain-General was called urgently to Madrid, and rumors of his resignation spread, various newspapers announcing that a decree nominating General Weyler as Commissioner-General of Catalonia had been submitted to the King for signature.

American ships berthed in the harbor of Barcelona, waited on the civil Governor and set before him their grievances in that they were not able to discharge their cargoes, on which no work had been done for eight days, and implying that if appeals of that kind were not enough an attempt would be made to start diplomatic action.



Manuel Allendesalazar

New Spanish Premier whose government has tackled the Catalan problem by putting Barcelona in state of siege

nature. This was, however, premature, and it seemed likely that Milans del Bosch would return to Barcelona, where he enjoyed the confidence of numerous Catalan elements, unless the government determined to abandon the city to its own devices—a remarkable idea which some pretended had received consideration. In the Cortes, Mr. La Cierva hints that he could dispose of all the Catalan difficulties in a very short space of time if given a free hand, but the strange thing is that this truculent statesman found himself able to do very little except increase syndicalism and anarchy, when in office.

Recently the situation suddenly took a turn for the worse. Outrages of a most alarming character occurred, and these were followed by a large number of arrests, 300 taking place at once, the arrested persons being imprisoned in the fortress of Montjuich and on the warship, Alvaro de Bazan. The headquarters of the syndicates were closed. A statement was set in circulation that Angel Pestana and Mr. Segui, the two Syndicalist leaders, had suddenly left the country and had taken refuge in France. This, however, was untrue, as not only had they not bolted from Catalonia, but no proceedings were being taken against them. It is worthy of note that this and other statements have been set in circulation by a Madrid newspaper that was strongly pro-German during the war and is evidently acting in German interests still, losing no opportunity of making statements, and innuendoes, mostly false, against one or other of the Allies.

The state of things had by this time become intolerable to foreign interests if any attempt was to be made to maintain them in Barcelona, and the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, England, France, and Italy paid a visit to the Governor to protest against the existing situation which was so prejudicial to the interests of their countries. The United States Consul, accompanied by the captain of an American merchant ship, representing the captains of five

WOMEN'S PART IN BRITISH FINANCE

Nothing of Greater Importance to Welfare of Nation, It Is Said, Than Personal Economics

LONDON, England—The Overseas Club held an informal meeting recently at Norfolk House, St. James Square, the subject discussed being "Women's Part in National Finance." Lady St. Helier took the chair.

Lady St. Helier spoke of the need for arousing public interest. She thought it was rather painting the lily to speak of what women had done in the war, but there was a great problem awaiting solution. Every woman could, by her example, show the need for public economy. Some said the government was extravagant, but on the domestic side a great many things were not necessary; and as the example of women had been so magnificent, she hoped they would save as much as they could, and prove by example that they could bear restrictions such as they had submitted to in the war period.

Workers Note Extravagance

L. W. Woolcombe (Council of Social Service) said no class of the community had set such an example in the way of saving as the working class. They had dealt with the working classes, he thought, far too much from the critical point of view, and criticism such as this was never very effective. There was nothing that so filtered down to the working classes as the extravagance of the upper classes.

Evan Hughes (Director of Organization, National Savings Committee) said that from the point of view of finance women had much to contribute to the

welfare of the nation. Nothing was of greater importance than personal economy, at the present time. He did not know any man who could have done more than Mr. Lloyd George had done, but they were expecting too much from him. At no time had they been in a more serious position than now, but it was the individual citizen alone who could get them out of their difficulties. Finance was always dependent upon industry. The only way out of national difficulties was work.

Exports Must Be Increased

They would find it more and more difficult to go on, unless they increased production. They must concentrate attention upon the national stock of goods and services. The women during the war, Mr. Hughes said, had saved the situation; and but for them the present position would have been terrible. The American exchange could only be corrected by increasing exports. Prior to the war, immense reserves of strength in the women of the nation were unused, and waste at the present time was a national crime. What was being organized was an educational campaign, and every educational force in the country was needed.

Lady MacKinnon moved "That every collection of women which meets regularly shall endeavor to form a savings association to which the members can contribute when they attend a meeting, any sum, however small."

Lady Asquith, in seconding, said she had been working down at the docks, and there were large quantities of meat which could not be got to the people.

Women's Banks Not Favored

Mr. Hughes, replying to questions, said that with regard to the question of prohibition he was for leaving it to the people themselves to say how they would practice economy. He was not for the establishment of women's banks. As to the non-employment of women at the present time, he reminded the audience that the government was taking up the question; but unfortunately they were 50 years behind the times in all matters of economics. In his view there was potential work in the country for everybody from 18 to 80.

A message from King George was in the following terms: "Your work is needed as much now, and in the future, as it was while the war lasted. No efforts are better calculated than yours to promote the permanent prosperity of the nation, individual and collective."

LABOR ALTERING ITS POLICY IN FRANCE

Before the War Workmen Advocated Overthrow of Capitalist System, but Now Improved Conditions Are Aimed At

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Labor aspect of the reconstitution of the textile industries in the north of France is full of interest, and its full significance can only be understood when the situation just before the war is recalled. In 1913 the struggle for supremacy between the revolutionaries and the advocates of a moderate evolutionary policy in the French trade union movement had reached a critical stage. The Moderates, or Reformists had been reinforced in the previous two or three years by the metal workers, railwaymen, textile workers, and several less important groups.

This was a severe blow to the leaders of the powerful section which stood for the policy of violent, "catastrophic" syndicalism (using that word in the sense of the movement of the syndicates, or unions). These revolutionaries opposed movements merely to improve conditions. They denounced agreements with employers, and advocated measures, such as constant "irritant" strikes, for the sole purpose of preparing the way for a final catastrophic struggle in which all workers would take part, and which would bring about the downfall of the capitalist system.

Labor's Outlook Altered

The extraordinary turnover of opinion against this policy which has taken place throughout the French syndicalist movement during and since the war will be dealt with in an article on the general Labor situation. It is referred to here in order to illustrate the effect of the new industrial Labor outlook on the actual work of reconstructing the destroyed industries.

Before the war the textile syndicates, like those in nearly all other industries, included only a small proportion of the workers employed. This was often ascribed to a temperamental disinclination of the French to combine, but recent events imply that this view was unsound, and that it was the defects of the organization of the revolutionaries which were

chiefly responsible for numerical weakness. Friendly society benefits were tabooed, on the ground that disguised activities of the unions would obscure the revolutionary aims. This meant that only men of extreme views, who were willing to participate in constant strikes, and to undertake various forms of sabotage were attracted to the syndicate.

Former Policy Superseded

In the unions where the moderate policy gradually superseded the former revolutionary one, the membership tended to increase, and this is exemplified to an exceptional degree in the textile industries. The view gained ground that the final goal of control of industry and of the state could be best reached by a gradual process of improving the lot of the workers, by training them, and by securing a progressive share in the management of industries. This policy involved negotiations and agreements with employers, and as the economic pressure of high prices increased during and after the war the impulse to adopt this policy grew in strength.

The effect has been very marked. The proved ability of the federations of syndicates in various industries to raise wages and shorten hours, attracted more and more members, who looked for immediate benefits rather than for a future industrial Elysium. On the other hand the process of combination among employers was stimulated, and in consequence recent trade union movements have taken on more of the character of British and American movements.

Employers Organize

Immense progress has been made in the organization of the textile employers and workers, in their separate syndicates and federations of weavers, spinners, and so on. The employers' syndicate in the weaving section of the trade in the Lille group of towns included before the war only 25 per cent of the possible membership. Now it includes 95 per cent, and a movement has recently developed with the object of establishing a national federation of the master weavers in the wool, cotton, linen, and other textile industries throughout the whole of France. One of the objects is admittedly to resist any future demands of the operatives, which are considered to be beyond the capacity of the industries to meet.

The effect of the negotiations which have been concluded between the employers and operatives, is the achievement of definite agreements for the various textile industries. These give

many of the workers something like four times the wages received before the war. "La vie chère," as the French describe the increased cost of living, is from 25 to 300 per cent over pre-war standards, hence the status of the textile operatives has been substantially raised, as it has been in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Some of the French employers hold strongly that the present wages are too high, but they admit that the pre-war rates were indefensibly low, and that if the recent agreements had not been concluded, industrial warfare would have imperiled all efforts to restart the industries. A bitter sectional strike in Lille, before the wages settlement was reached, illustrated the danger vividly.

Good Will Created

As it is, the reformist movement in the textile syndicates has been greatly strengthened, and the good will created is shown by the willingness of the operatives to work a three-shift system, so as to get every possible ounce of production out of the available machinery. Employers with whom the writer discussed the question expressed the belief that industrial strife will not now stand seriously in the way of reconstruction in these particular industries. Before the war many of the weavers and other operatives received only 3.50 francs a day, or under 18s., or just over \$4 a week. The working day was then 10 hours. Now it is eight, and the wage is 12 to 14 francs a day equal to £3 or £3 10s. a week. Foremen get up to 125 francs, and, as in England, the laborer's status has been raised still higher in proportion. Unskilled or semi-skilled work can command higher wages than the operatives' rate. As in England, the "black-coated workers," clerks, accountants, and so on, have been left behind by the manual workers. They are not organized in a syndicate in the north of France, but a movement has been started, and negotiations for higher salaries are being carried on.

While for the time being Labor difficulties have been removed from the path of the employers, they are finding the high cost of equipment and repairs very troublesome, and progress toward full productive capacity in the mills is retarded by extraordinary delays in transport and the coal shortage. It is impossible, however, not to be impressed by the courage and persistence with which both the employers and the workers are grappling with a task such as no industrial community has ever before been called on to undertake.

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This business has not grown just because the automobile business has grown.

It has grown because there has grown up in America, and all over the world, a demand for the kind of a motor car Dodge Brothers build.

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The result is that wherever these two words—Dodge Brothers—are seen, they stand as a symbol of exceptional motor car value.

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They realize that the permanence of their business rests upon the continuance of that good name.

They realize that such a name is a perpetual promise to the people, which must be perpetually fulfilled by a finer and finer product.

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AN OLD ONTARIO HOTEL

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
Under its windows, framed between square-built warehouses of limestone masonry the other side the way, brilliant in sunlight, lay a section of the lake harbor of Kingston, Ontario, just where the Cataract, a river famed of Indian tribes long before the earliest French explorers found their way up the St. Lawrence, flows into Lake Ontario.

In the harbor, martello towers, relic of a long-forgotten war, raised their cylindrical stone bulk, monuments of peace for a hundred years, from quiet water, as also from the green foreshore of the headland across the harbor, where, half hid amid the trees, the buildings of a military college were visible. In colorful contrast to the white quietness of the towers, a harbor crane, conveyed by a ray green tug, puffed, clanked, and rattled as it swung and turned upon its floating base of revolution, and lifted and lowered its derrick arms with pendant "clamshells" discharging the petting load of unseen scows. Beyond the point a tow went down the bay, bound for the St. Lawrence, out of the lake.

The Path of Feet Uncounted

In the floor of marble slabs, between front door and desk, desk and foot of stair, and stair foot and dining room, was visible and tactile the path of peregrine feet uncounted. Even before certain of the chairs ranged along the sides and down the center of the lobby might be perceived a dishing, a slight and receptive suavity, unobtrusively welcoming to one's feet, companionably suggestive of others foregone who alike had found at just those points, in just such a comfortably-armed chair, of a long-passed type, vantage from which to contemplate the passing world of the hotel lobby.

The columned height of a heavily coffered and molded ceiling, paneled walls and columned doorways, their primal classic whiteness mellowed with years and cleanings unnumbered to that warmth of tint that speaks of human association and use, spoke as did the genial courtesy of the white-headed clerk, of a larger, easier-timed day when traveling was still something of an undertaking, and "stopping at the hotel" an event. One felt, registration completed, that one was not merely a room number and a ledger account. The delivery of the room key and the summoning of the bellboy were like the delivery of the keys of a city, and one followed him to the apportioned apartment with a pleasant feeling of being an integral part of the establishment.

The Stairs

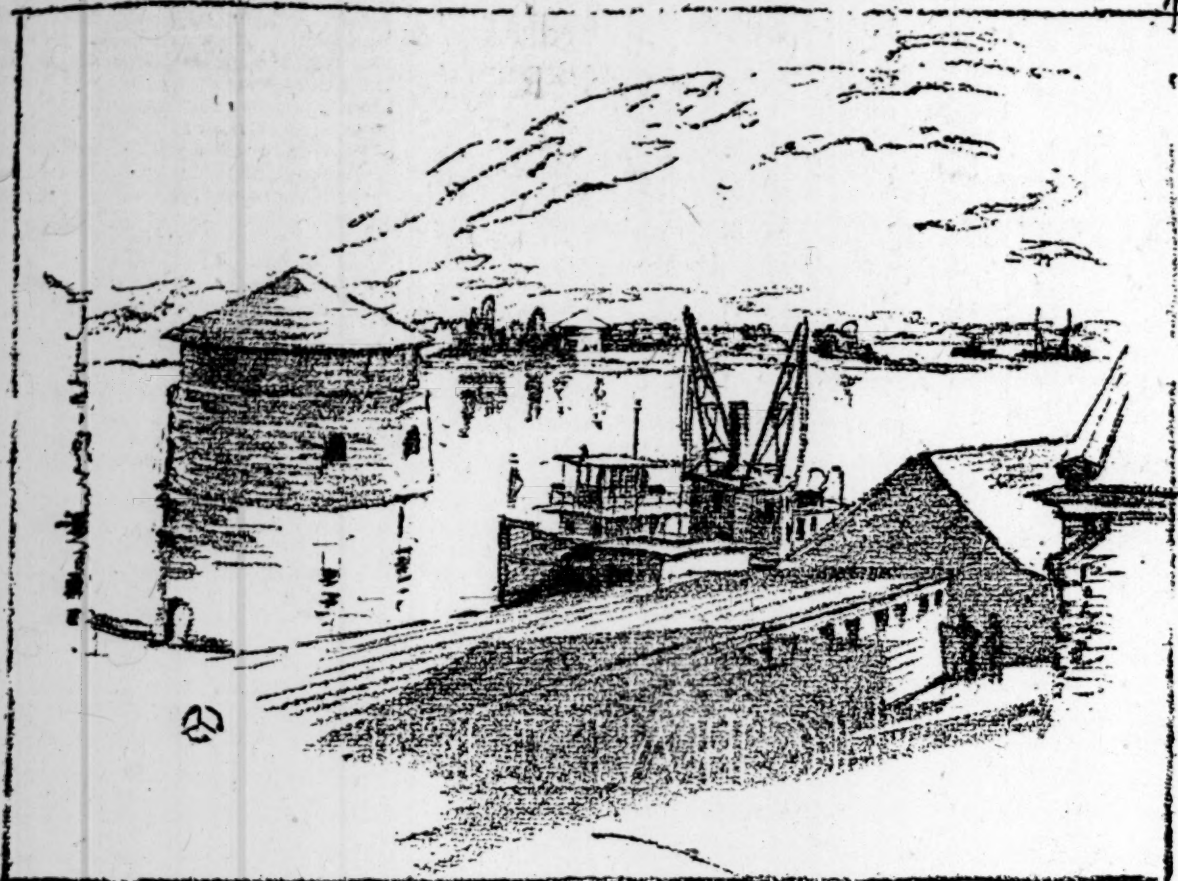
There was no elevator. But in its place there came again at the stair the sense of an old-world and friendly spaciousness, writ large in the generous width from rail to wall, in depth of tread and ease of rise, in the curiously-shaped and passage-polished brass-arming, studded with many round-headed nails which broadly guarded, in place of carpet, every white-painted tread. A walnut hand-rail, of a mold section that showed in every oval, quirk, and cavetto the hearty pride of the artisan who devised it, carried on white-turned balusters of a proud fineness of line, and swept upon itself above the bottom step, on half-a-dozen grouped balusters for a newel, into a terminal volute with a combined continuity and conclusion of the descendant line which made one feel the pride of the old-time joiner in his craft. In easy ascent following the line of the stair, across the entire width of the stair well, three broad windows, whitely draped with lace curtains of a pattern forgotten when bicycles went out of fashion, rose to the second floor ceiling. As one passed through the light-tempering and patterned veil there was a sense of sun reflected from courtyard walls warmly white, with distant dome and tower rising high above them.

Steam Heating an Afterthought

The very obviousness of the provision for it showed that steam heating was an afterthought, apparently quite some time after. Evidence was indubitable here and there of a primal and displaced system of stove heat. Having been freed once from the catch to afford the sojourners entrance to their allotted room, the lock upon the door responded to the key with such reluctance that it was easier to leave it unlocked. This was nothing out of the way. Nobody in the building, from the bravely tall and athletic, clean-shaven and crisply groomed sergeant of Northwest Mounted Police seeking recruits, to the last schoolboy-faced and pink-cheeked subaltern on special duty or waiting demobilization, or the lumberman from the Pacific coast or the salesman from Montreal or Toronto, ever locked a door save as a matter of form.

A Message to the Office

There was a push button by the side of the door, and near it a card which enjoined pressure once for bellboy, twice for ice water, and so forth to half a dozen or so possible requirements of a guest. One of the travelers exerted pressure as instructed. There followed colloquy at the door, and presently a bellboy arrived with desired ice water. The other traveler, observing the employment of two people for a single service, queried: "Didn't you push the button twice?" "Yes, and the clerk came up to see what was wanted, and sent the boy with the water." "But the card says one is to ring twice for that." "Yes, I know," agreed the ringer; "but those bells are so seldom punched that the desk has long ago forgotten what the signals stand for. You can see by the very aspect of the place that everybody goes down to the desk



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Under its windows, brilliant in sunshine, lay a section of the lake harbor"

and talks over what they want with the clerk, as one friend with another." And it was verily so.

The Courtyard

On the way down to the desk for such a conference, the white warmth of reflected sun through the stair windows prompted a halt. From the depth of a generous window jamb there was seen below, deserted and still, a courtyard, the further side of which was closed by a range of stables with upper stories carried on three wide arches of random masonry. Two of them were closed, and the third opened in rich depth of shadow through the depth of the building into the green vista of a still further court, full of June greenness, suggesting a distant Anglican cathedral close from which rose a minor tower and a dome beyond, towering over the stable roofs. Rectangles of utter dark where slats had been broken from the closed shutters spoke of the long disused and empty upper floors. Weathering stones and crimped window shutters alike spoke of the day when the waterside street on which the hotel fronted had been the stage road, busy with multifarious goings and comings, and the hotel stables, now quiet, had been cheerfully full of equine sounds and stable men's activities, odorous with the sweetness of hay and the fragrance of oats. One could almost hear again the rattle of impatient hoofs, the swish of currycomb and scraper, tinkling spigot of water and the rustle of pigeon's wings in wheeling flight. A muffled and detonatory roar broke the stillness of the court, and from beneath the windows, out of shadow into the sunlight that warmed so kindly the old stage stables, there backed up a modern automobile, and at one moment were seen two days together.

FUND TO EDUCATE WOMEN OF FAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Rentals totaling \$2,367,000 will go to the University of Michigan under the terms of a lease arranged by Levi L. Barbour, prominent Detroit manufacturer, with the stipulation that the money shall be used for educating women of the Far East.

In making the endowment, Mr. Barbour said he believed America can be cemented closely to Oriental countries if a greater effort is made here to educate the people of the Far East and especially the women.

The gift carries with it the deed to the property as well as the lease which is for a period of 99 years. The university has also received a gift of \$1,000,000 from a source as yet anonymous.

THE AERONAUTICAL SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Aviators around New York City owe it to their friends to take them to the Aeronautical Show at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory. For several hours they will have an eager, interested audience, comprised not only of those they originally invited but a half-dozen or more stray individuals who feel lost without a guide. One gets quite chummy upon finding that certain people find our company valuable enough to follow us about for a half-hour or so. The aviator will undoubtedly feel adequately repaid before he has finished his tour, if his sense of humor is not completely lacking. Judging by my friend's reactions, I was an unintentional humorist myself, but then I didn't profess to know anything about aircraft when I went in. It might be well to repeat that I knew nothing about aircraft when I went in. But now—well, wait till you finish this article.

It must be admitted quite frankly at the start that the exhibition has its limitations, since to do the thing properly one needs nothing less than an exposition ground on which to display the machines, so that their individual distinctive features may be more readily seen. Then, too, this would afford possibilities of actual demonstrations of flights. Naturally, no aero show is complete without flying. One feels cheated, somehow, when, after having waited patiently in line to climb up a flight of steps leading to a plane, one may only peep in, sigh, and descend painstakingly by the other flight. It would be so much easier and certainly less hazardous to get into the nacelle, for instance, than to pick one's way down the rickety steps again. But with all these obvious limitations, the show has dovetailed its species of birdcraft together so neatly that it is well worth a visit. And, like all such exhibitions, one is lifted out of the boredom of ignorance if an expert is your guide.

The general effect of the show is greatly heightened by the series of carefully worked out and highly decorative wall panels, which afford an interesting historic background representing the development of transportation throughout the centuries. The series commences with the earliest trans-Atlantic voyage of the Vikings, is followed by that of Columbus, then the steamer Savannah, which, three centuries later, on May 26, 1819, left the city for which it was named and docked at Liverpool within 25 days. The next picture shows the famous American NC-4 settling on the Tagus River at Lisbon, Portugal, the first crossing of its kind made a century after the first trans-Atlantic steamship

voyage, lacking a day. The most impressive aerial achievement of 1919, the flight of the R-34 from Great Britain to the United States and return, is next depicted, followed by a series of six record-making events marking the history of transportation and travel across the continental United States, beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804 and ending with the first trans-continental auto trip in 1903.

All who saw the R-34 last summer

feel thoroughly enough acquainted with the craft to exclaim, "Why, there's the blimp," as they enter the show and spy the "lighter-than-air" craft floating aloft. But of course they are mistaken, for although resembling the other, the "pony blimp" at the show is the smallest of its kind. It is generally thought that this dirigible is to prove the most practicable of its sort, for this reason, perhaps, since it will be adaptable for a variety of commercial purposes. The blimp's chief point of superiority over other kinds of aircraft is that it floats, and thus can be made to land slowly and on a far smaller area than is needed by faster-descending machines which require large fields. Although originally planned for sportsmen it may be used for mail carrying, surveying, forest patrol, aerial photography and many other civilian uses.

Peace-Time Aviation

One interesting feature of the show is that it offers many types of commercial machines adapted for peace-time purposes, as contrasted with the many varieties designed for military use. The aviator's consideration during the war was rarely about the cost of his craft nor the length of its life, for the government supplied him with plenty of machines, but rather it was how rapidly and safely it would travel. Now, however, manufacturers are aiming for endurance and durability, and are trying to reduce maintenance costs and increase carrying capacity. The period since the armistice has not been sufficient, however, to allow for the development of a perfect motor for commercial purposes, although about 187 different uses have been found for airplanes since the war. Many aviators consider the seaplane the most practical form of craft at present, since water facilities for landing are always more plentiful than are fields suitable for the purpose. It is quite natural, therefore, that many of the types shown are designed for water landing.

One of the most interesting of this type is a large, white, flying limousine,

which for beauty of line and luxurious fittings is decidedly unique. Its heated cabin shields pilot and passengers from wind, water, cold, and roar of the motor, and in the beautifully furnished inclosure there is room for small drawers and compartments to carry baggage and food. Its engine is powerful enough to hold it in the air three-quarters of an hour at the rate of 75 miles. Another excellent model is the 10-passenger bi-motored machine painted to represent an eagle, tapering streamline design, its nacelle or body large enough to enable the passengers to walk about while the car is in flight. A comfortable three-seater airplane is designed for commercial and pleasure purposes, since it is well fitted and allows perfect vision. The large shield ahead diverts the air so as to permit passengers to talk, write, or read in comfort. The pilot's cockpit has dual controls, or two guiding sticks. The advantage of the "joy stick," or permanent control, which moves in any direction over the wheel for steering purposes, is demonstrated by the majority found in the machines. Another three-passenger aerial coupe has an overhead glass inclosure of many windows, which allows limitless vision. A small sport monoplane attracts considerable attention because it is of a particularly beautiful shade of blue and is said to weigh but 595 pounds. Another of its virtues is that it can descend at the low rate of 22 miles and thus requires a remarkably small space, and can climb at the rate of 4800 feet in 10 minutes.

One of the most encouraging things that the show presents, however, to those who are really eager to fly, is the trim little aero "flier" which may be had for the negligible sum of about \$2000. And when one has been thinking in terms of five and six figures this sum seems hardly worth mentioning. So that even if the show does not offer visitors an airplane trip it is comforting to know that we may soon be having our own machines waiting our command just outside the bungalow, where they repose in their silver hangars.

STRINGENT TAX COLLECTION PLANS

Mayor of Boston Announces That No Legal Steps Will Be Neglected to Bring in Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—All taxes for the year 1919 must be paid or the law will be "enforced to the letter," was the notice served yesterday by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor, to the taxpayers of this city. "Boston needs every dollar it can raise," Mayor Peters said, "and no legal steps will be neglected by myself or the city collector to see that every dollar owing the city is in the treasury by the end of the fiscal year."

In regard to real estate taxpayers in arrears, he said that he would "immediately order the city collector to advertise for sale and to sell all property upon which the taxes for the year 1919 have not been paid by May 1, 1920," stating that he proposed to have the city of Boston end the fiscal year with a "clean ledger." Poll taxes will fall due not later than June 1, 1920, he said, and must be paid within two weeks, or warrants will be issued for the arrest of those who are in arrears. In order to provide funds for the payment by the Commonwealth of the \$100 bonds to former service men, the poll tax this year and for the next four years thereafter will be \$5 annually, the State collecting from the city of Boston \$3 for every poll assessed, regardless of whether or not the city is able to collect this amount from the person taxed.

PRESIDENTIAL FORUM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Masonic organizations of Detroit are planning an open forum for presidential candidates during Masonic week, March 14-20. Senator Hiram Johnson and Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood have sent word they will make addresses.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

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are considered indispensable by many men and women of correct taste.

Commencing Monday

A Clearance Sale of
French Lingerie
at greatly reduced prices.

This Sale will comprise a considerable number of hand-embroidered undergarments, chiefly in broken sizes; while many of them—especially the finer ones—are single pieces.

Among the numerous interesting values offered will be the following (a limited number of each):

Nightrobes	\$3.90, 4.65
Chemises	1.65, 2.45, 4.90
Drawers	2.25, 3.85
Skirts	2.45, 3.25

(Second Floor)

For Monday

A Special Offering of
Imported Cretonnes
exceptionally low priced at
68c. per yard

Seven thousand yards of superior quality cretonnes—in the pretty, cheerful patterns that can so effectively be used for Summer slipovers and draperies—will be on sale at this remarkable figure, presenting a most unusual opportunity for advantageous early Spring buying.

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MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—Callista Rogers has already sung in America, but her song recital at Aeolian Hall on January 24 was her first appearance before an English audience. She made a thoroughly favorable impression by her musicianship and the extreme refinement of her style. In her voice there was a fresh, almost boylike quality, though her lower register has more warmth than a boy's, and in her singing is a certain touch of impersonality very refreshing after the "out-for-quick-applause" type of vocalist. One feels that the music means more to her than mere personal success, and her vocal technique, which is very considerable, has evidently been acquired for the same ends as those which a composer, or instrumentalist, reckons desirable. Her intonation is flawless as that of a sweet flute, her phrasing firm, her sense of rhythm delicate and discriminating. She began her program with three Italian songs by Bassini, Pasolo, and Scarlatti; and passed from these to Bach's aria, "Praise God," as now the Old Year Endeth, which she sang particularly well, with just that upward-soaring sort of joy it calls for. "Three Songs of William Blake," by Roger Quilter, and "To Dafodils," by "It Was a Lover and His Lass," by Delius, were interesting examples of modern song ideals; but the three songs that followed, by John Alden Carpenter, to prose poems from Tagore's "Gitanjali," were far nearer the reality of things. Delius succeeded in reducing the Shakespearean lyric to prose; Carpenter subtly elucidated the intangible verse rhythms inherent in Tagore's prose. A group of modern French songs, and an encore by Fauré, concluded the concert.

For nearly 20 years the Liverpool Cathedral has been in process of building, and for several years the majestic mass of its eastern limb has stood out boldly against the sky. Ten years ago, or thereabouts, the Lady Chapel was completed, and daily matins and evensong have been performed in that small but elegant building. During the war progress upon the cathedral choir has been continuous, though at a retarded rate, the nave, or western limb, of the great church, being left, presumably, to the enterprise of a succeeding generation to complete. Now that the noble east end of the church is coming within measurable distance of completion, Messrs. Willis of London make the announcement that the organ, which the cathedral builders commissioned in 1913, is also nearing completion. Size, of course, is not everything, but taking into consideration the fame of the builders, one can only hope that the new organ will prove one of the best as well as one of the largest organs in existence. It will have 215 stops and 10,567 pipes, and the action will be electric and tubular pneumatic. Other extremely large organs are the one in the Sydney Town Hall, which has 130 stops, and the St. Louis exposition organ, now at Philadelphia, which has 227 stops. The Liverpool organ will certainly have a church whose magnitude is in keeping with its size and quality, and one can only regret that Mr. Best, the greatest of all organists, is no longer in his native city to handle worthily this leviathan which has been slowly and

steadily building itself up during the five years of war and turmoil through which we have passed.

The Royal Manchester College of Music has during the past year more than doubled the number of students, and the council of the college is put to it to know how to accommodate them. This phenomenon is by no means an isolated one in the educational world; both universities and colleges are overflowing. In Lancashire and Yorkshire, at any rate, money is very plentiful, and parents are wishful to give their offspring the best possible educational advantages. Then, too, the Board of Education was granted by the Treasury a large sum of money, said to be £6,000,000, to expend on the higher education of former service men who had been conscripted at an early age, and many of them withdrawn from their educational courses. It is perfectly just and right that all such men should receive consideration and help at the hands of the government, and that their losses of time and money should as far as possible be made up to them; but it is greatly to be feared that many other former soldiers have been able to gain the Board of Education grants who are not well fitted for the ranks of professional life, and who would never have thought of a professional career except for the war. This is especially the case with regard to music students, many of whom have been admitted to the colleges on very slender attainments, in reality just because they have served their country and think they would like to exchange the shop and the office for the musical profession, merely because they like it better and can play or sing a bit. There is danger that an already crowded profession will become overcrowded with mediocrities. The government grant generally embraces college fees, say £36 a year, and a maintenance grant of £104 a year in the case of single men, and more in the case of married ones.

The welcome announcement is made that the Hallé concerts will be resumed on February 27, and that Sir Thomas Beecham will conduct the first one. This means that the opera season for which the concerts have been held up, will come to an end on Saturday, February 21, and that a state of normality in the musical proceedings of Lancashire will supervene. A great deal of dissatisfaction has been given expression to, both in Manchester and Liverpool, at the total eclipse of the symphony concerts in both cities in order to give a clear field for the Beecham opera. The Liverpool Philharmonic has suffered just in the same way as the Hallé Society of Manchester, though not quite to the same extent. In Manchester there have been no Hallé concerts at all for nine weeks, and this right in the heart of the concert season, December to February. In Liverpool, where the Philharmonic concerts are only fortnightly and not weekly as in Manchester, an attempt has been made to carry on without the usual orchestra. On January 13, the Philharmonic Choir, under Dr. Pollitt, made a praiseworthy, and to some extent successful, effort to substitute the band by singing Bach's great motet for double choir in eight parts, "Come, Jesu, Come," and some of the old and delightful madrigals by Wilbye and Orlando Gibbons. The highest praise is due to them; but no chorus, however competent, can take the place of an orchestra in a symphony concert, and it is understood that in future years some different arrangement will be arrived at whereby both the Manchester and the Liverpool concerts will be continued without a

break from October to March. When that old practice is resumed, the Hallé concerts will be increased from 15 to 20, as in pre-war years, and both band and subscribers will be extremely well pleased.

The Music of Boston

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The eighteenth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra took place March 12. The program, after revision, made necessary by the dismissal of some of the players, was as follows:

Mendelssohn—Selections from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music.
Grieg—Piano-forte Concerto, Heinrich Gehard, soloist.
Beethoven—Symphony No. 4.

The orchestra, having recently undergone important changes, played surprisingly well. Mr. Monteux has again proved himself a man of resource under trying conditions, a man who thoroughly understands every detail of his profession, a practical musician. Those who stated that his interpretations lacked in authority failed to realize that he was patiently building up the efficiency of the orchestra so that he might in due time give all his attention to the interpretive side of his art.

This necessary technical efficiency had almost been attained and Mr. Monteux was beginning to show his audience another phase of his musical nature, as witness last week's memorable performance of Berlioz' "Fantastic" symphony, when circumstances obliged him to rebuild his almost perfect orchestra. Yet there was much to praise in yesterday's performance, even if the difficulties under which Mr. Monteux labored had not been known to the audience. The apt characterization of different styles of music was still to be observed, the dash and virtuosity of the orchestra had not been lost, the beauty of tone and phrasing which have been so noticeable during Mr. Monteux's tenure of office were still within the power of the orchestra. The audience realized the marvel that had been wrought and rewarded the orchestra and its conductor with generous applause.

Grieg's concerto served to display Mr. Gehard's well-known and excellent qualities as a virtuoso.

On March 11 the Fonzaley Quartet, assisted by Harold Bauer, gave their final concert of the present season. The program included the Beethoven quartet, op. 18, No. 2; Ernest Bloch's suite for viola and piano, and Schumann's quintet, op. 44. The Fonzaley Quartet has long been unique in the musical world, not alone for its beauty of tone and phrasing, its purity of style, the excellence of its several members, although in all these qualities it is beyond compare, but for a peculiar individuality attaching to the quartet as an organization. In hearing this quartet interpret the masterpieces of musical literature it has often seemed that it was a single instrument played by a master hand. One went to a Fonzaley concert to hear the quartet, not to hear Mr.

Betti, Mr. Pochon, Mr. Bailly, or Mr. d'Archembeau. For this reason, the piano was a disturbing element, and it is to be hoped that this last concert does not establish a precedent for future ones. Mr. Bauer's presence, however, enabled us to hear Ernest Bloch's suite, a work most uneven in its qualities. The rhapsodic first movement and the inspired adagio suffer from a too close juxtaposition, while the scherzo and finale seem, at this first hearing, to be so vague and fragmentary as not to produce a lasting impression. The highly colored harmonic scheme of the whole suite becomes tiresome; a few more sober moments would afford a welcome relief.

On March 7 Rosa Raisa and the Chicago Opera Orchestra gave a concert. The program carefully followed the lines laid down by long custom for a concert of this character. Gino Marinuzzi conducted his "Sicilian Impressions," music lacking in fancy, yet well written and cleverly orchestrated.

LIBRARY BUILDING AS WAR MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Virginia.—The State Senate has passed a bill providing for the erection in Richmond of a great central library building as a memorial to the sons and daughters of the State who served in the world war. The concurrence of the House of Delegates in this is assured. The measure provides for an appropriation of \$250,000 and authorizes the issuance of \$1,500,000 bonds. The library building at Richmond will be the central structure for a number of smaller ones in the cities and counties of the State, a measure authorizing the levying of a special tax for the purpose and carrying an appropriation of \$50,000, having been advanced to its third reading and engrossed.

SUGAR MAPLE TREES IN SOUTH AND WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The discovery by government experts of many groves of sugar maples in North Carolina has stimulated interest in the production in this state of maple syrup and sugar. Large numbers of sugar maple trees have been found also in Tennessee, northern Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Washington and Oregon.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Police Records Are Broken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, New York.—Reports from Salamanca, New York, indicate that it is in a fair way to cut down considerable of its municipal expense through the operation of prohibition. Until national prohibition became effective, Salamanca had the reputation of recording an unusually large number of petty crimes. The report of the chief of police for the month of February shows that but five arrests were made, and only one of them was for drunkenness. This report broke all records for the city in the last 15 years.

Clubs Are Still Prosperous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—When the federal prohibition amendment became the constitutional law of the United States there was considerable speculation as to the effect it would have upon the prosperity of those clubs in which the sale of liquor had been a practice of long standing. The liquor interests, always ready with propaganda, predicted for these clubs, as they did for the hotels, a speedy termination of their existence. Club officials themselves, long associating club life with liquor, as more or less synonymous terms, viewed the coming of prohibition with some concern. But six months of prohibition in the year 1919 are said to have swept aside any doubts as to the successful operation of clubs without liquor. Information from various parts of the country indicates that legitimate clubs have grown and prospered under dry conditions. A current report of the Harvard Club of Boston, in which liquors were

served to its members and guests until war-time prohibition went into effect, on July 1, 1919, says of last year that "the attendance of members, the use of the house, and the gross revenue are all in excess of those in any earlier year." From every point of view, economic or otherwise, say club members who believe in prohibition, the foregoing quotation registers distinct gain. The effect of prohibition on the club is referred to briefly in this statement: "Considered by itself, as an unrelated factor, prohibition affects this club very slightly. Apparently it has not decreased the attendance."

Large Savings Are Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—

When the tremendous cost of maintaining police and court facilities in a city of the size of San Francisco is taken into consideration, substantial reductions in the number of arrests must be hailed with delight by the citizens, not only from a standpoint of a better and cleaner city, but also because of the promise they give of an ultimately greatly reduced municipal expenditure and the turning of a large amount of money into legitimate

trade channels. In the month of January, 1919, under the wet regime, 1379 persons were arrested in the city of San Francisco for intoxication. In July, the first month after war-time prohibition went into effect, the number of arrests for this reason fell to 250, and in the following October this number had been reduced to 87.

The total number of arrests for all reasons in San Francisco in the month of January, 1919, was 4888, while in July, the first month under prohibition, only 1819 were arrested.

The San Francisco health department states that for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1917, the number of fatal cases of alcoholism was 39, and for the same period in 1918, there were 25, while in 1919, only six months of which were supposed to be dry, there were only four. The health department also states that in the last few months under the dry regime the number of patients treated by the city institutions for conditions growing out of alcoholism has almost reached the vanishing point.

When federal prohibition has been in force long enough to be well established it is evident that the beneficial economic effects of the dry regime will be much more apparent than they are at this time.

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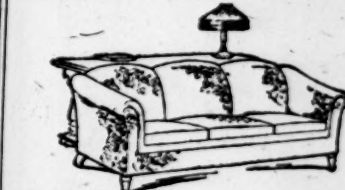
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PROSPECTS FOR CANADA'S RAILWAYS

Before Long They Will Be Placed on a Profitable Basis and Will Assist in Paying Off Interest on Country's War Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most important addresses on the subject of the Canadian National Railway System was that delivered recently before the members of the Canadian Club here by D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Hanna strongly defended the government action in taking over the various railway systems, and said that it would not be very long before the government railways would be placed on a paying basis and that they would assist in paying off the interest on Canada's war debt.

Replying to the anxiety of those who pointed to the experiences of the United States Government monopoly of railways during the past two years, that Canada would also meet with the same dire results, Mr. Hanna replied that the United States had taken possession of the railways as a war measure, whereas Canada had taken possession for economic reasons; the United States took possession for unified service regardless of cost, whereas Canada had taken possession for the purpose of giving adequate and efficient service. While the United States had taken possession of the railways only as a temporary measure, the Canadian Government policy was a permanent one.

Political questions had been involved in the United States and Mr. McAdoo had been appointed over night by President Wilson to take charge of 265,000 miles of railway. In Canada, however, the transaction was entirely non-political, and the board of management was composed of business men. Continuing his comparison of the United States' action and that of the Canadian Government in taking over its various roads, Mr. Hanna said: "In the United States government operation of the railways had no competition; in Canada competition had been preserved and strong competition is assured from the Canadian Pacific Railway, and welcomed. In the United States the effect on the staff of railways was absolute indifference. Passenger and freight traffic went by the board. In Canada the staff is on its toes. Competition is keen enough that no one lags behind. Notwithstanding what the Grand Trunk Railway shareholders in London say, they are very lucky that the deal with the government went as far as it did."

Vastness of System Described

Referring to the vastness of the Canadian Government System of Railways, Mr. Hanna said that when the Grand Trunk Railway lines were included, the first year's income would be over \$200,000,000; the government railways would have 90,000 employees, 3100 locomotives, 3250 passenger cars, and 123,000 freight cars. They would handle not less than 6,300,000 tons of freight and 22,100,000 passengers. The government would then own over 50 per cent of the railways in Canada. Over two-thirds of the freight originating in Canada would be along the lines of Canadian Government Railways. He added that the national system represented an investment of \$1,500,000,000, and that it was capable of standing a large increase in development. Speaking of the cheap freight rates which existed in Canada and which were about 8-10 of a cent a ton a mile, he said that "if Canadian railways were given the same rate that existed in South Australia—2.14 cents—on the investment of \$1,500,000,000, they would pay not only 5½ per cent, but they would pay 5½ per cent on the whole national debt of Canada, and on top of that they would have left \$100,000,000 to buy new equipment."

Touching on the result of government operation of the railways in the United States, Mr. Hanna pointed out that there the government established a monopoly, while in Canada competition was a vital part of the scheme. He thought that the failure in the United States to operate the railways efficiently was due largely to political appointments in the administrative staff. He claimed that the railways of Canada were operated at as low a figure or lower than those of the United States; in 1916, the last in which parallel figures were available, Canadian operating costs were considerably lower than those of the United States.

Ocean Fleet Proposal

Mr. Hanna also spoke on the proposal to establish an ocean fleet in connection with the railways. At the present moment they had 24 vessels running to all parts of the world, and when the St. Lawrence was cleared of ice a Montreal-St. Johns service would be inaugurated, which would handle considerable freight from the Atlantic seaboard. On the Pacific Coast the administration also hoped to start very shortly a service to South Africa, returning via Singapore and Hong Kong. A Canada-Manchester service and also one to South America were in contemplation. Through their ocean services, Mr. Hanna pointed out, there would be diverted directly to Canadian ports a large quantity of traffic that formerly reached the Dominion through United States ports; last year they had handled over 40,000,000 tons of raw sugar. Their program was to complete 65 ships, with a gross tonnage of 355,000.

"With freedom from political interference," he declared, "a reasonable adjustment of rates and proper support from shippers and consignees, we cannot do other than make a great success. The resources of Canada are great and the people are industrious. The fact that railways are not paying

now must not be taken as indicating that railway building has been overdone in Canada.

There has been very little new mileage during the war. A new era is now before us and if the people of Canada show the same courage and industry in after-war pursuits as during the war, there is going to be greater development than ever in the past. We know that farms cannot be cultivated where farmers are 50 miles from a railway, but many of them rose to the patriotic call, grew grain and hauled it 50 miles to the nearest railway during the war. This condition cannot always continue. In Canada I am convinced we are going to have as much additional new line as is now operated.

Political Influence Absent

"Canada is on the map now as never before, and Great Britain and other countries would look more than ever to her for foodstuffs. We are going to be less dependent on the United States to supply us with goods and materials. There are at the present time altogether too many raw materials leaving this country for manufacturers in other countries. With a better understanding between Capital and Labor, much will be accomplished. We cannot but feel that Canada is a promised land, and that in the years to come there is a prosperous development before her."

Mr. Hanna concluded his highly valuable address as follows: "While the management is entirely free from political influence, the government must be advised as to what is going on, and our plans must be laid before it; but having received approval, action then rests alone with the directors. They must then carry on without members of Parliament or the Cabinet attempting to participate in the operations in a managerial capacity."

SALARIES OF CANADIAN JUDGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a recent meeting of the council of the Canadian Bar Association held here, the question of the salaries paid to judges was taken up, the statement being made that there had been no increase in these for 30 years. A deputation with Sir James Alken of Winnipeg, president of the Canadian Bar Association, later waited upon the Hon. C. J. Doh-

erty, the Hon. A. L. Sifton, and the Hon. N. W. Rowell, and placed their views on the subject before them. The Bar Association decided to invite Viscount Cave, one of the members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and former Home Secretary in the Lloyd George administration, to deliver the annual address at the next meeting of the association, which will take place in Ottawa next September.

BUILDING OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Large companies and individuals who are heavily involved in properties have formed the Winnipeg Building Owners Association, and members of this organization are notifying tenants that leases which are to be renewed on April 1 and May 1 are to be based on rentals showing an increase of from \$5 to \$10 a month. The association is also preparing to oppose the city officials' efforts to solve the housing problem by public financing. The association is also planning a campaign to induce the provincial government to relieve the burdens now imposed by property taxes by enlarging the scope of the income tax laws.

SALARY SCALE FOR PROFESSORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Increased salaries for the faculty of the Manitoba Provincial University are likely to go into effect as of date of January 1 last. The recommendation of the board of governors provides for an increase in the salaries of professors of 39 per cent, and it is likely that the government will sanction their recommendations. The list of the salaries as submitted is: Professors, \$5000; associate professors, \$4500; assistant professors, \$3200 to \$4000; lecturers, \$2400 to \$3000; assistants, \$1000 to \$1800; demonstrators, \$1000 to \$1200.

AERO LANDING PROPOSED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for converting the roof of the proposed new Union Station here into a landing field for aeroplanes were before the Chicago Air Board yesterday. The station roof will have an area of more than two city blocks, it is said, affording adequate room for low-speed planes to land.

CONSUMERS URGE PACKER CONTROL

League Representative Points to Official Estimate That Millions of Children Are Underfed While Prices Are Kept High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Consumers League can no longer ignore the fact that the children of our country are not getting sufficient food, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, president of the Consumers League of the district, told the House Agriculture Committee recently, speaking in support of the Anderson Bill to regulate the meat-packing industry. "For 20 years the league has been interested in bringing about better wages and working conditions for women and children," she said. "The Children's Bureau has estimated that from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 American children are undernourished and underfed. The cost of living has kept in advance of the increase in wages."

Pointing out that while from 1907 to 1918 food had risen 105 per cent, she said that the union rate of wages had increased only 48 per cent. Not only was meat rapidly disappearing from the table of the poor, she said, but all the meat substitutes as well. Because of these facts the representatives of the league had been studying the reports of the Federal Trade Commission and had attended

the hearings before Congress to find out the reasons, and if possible to discover remedies. This work and study had gone on during all of this year, and Mrs. Costigan stated that it had become quite clear that in addition to the inflation of the currency, and the decreased production, there were large monopolies and combinations which had been able to control the price paid the farmer at one end and the price charged the consumer at the other.

In answer to the question if the persons whom she represented were against the entire method of handling the food business, she replied, "We believe that gambling in food should not be tolerated."

Resolutions passed by the League of Women Voters in the recent Chicago convention were read, which Mrs. Costigan stated were the outcome of the year's work and study by women in all parts of the country.

Miss Ethel Smith, stating that she represented the organized working women of the country, read into the record resolutions passed last June by the National Women's Trade Union League, endorsing the work of the Federal Trade Commission and asking for remedial legislation.

A recent letter written by George P. Hampton, asking why John W. Rainey (D.), Representative from the fourth congressional district of Chicago, had been put on the Agriculture Committee, was read by Ben C. Marsh, for the Farmers National Council. Farmers he said, to see why it was necessary, he said, to have two congressmen from Chicago—the packing center of the country—in addition to a Congressman from southern Illinois on a

this committee, when those on the Agriculture Committee would of necessity have to pass on matters of particular interest to the farmer. Mr. Rainey replied that coming from the fourth congressional district of Chicago, in which the packing plants were situated, he was only doing his duty as a Congressman to represent their interests in this matter.

LETTER CARRIERS STRIKE THREATENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Letter carriers in all the leading cities and towns of the Dominion, through the medium of their association, have served an ultimatum on the federal government at Ottawa that they will call a general strike on 48 hours' notice, unless their wage demands are acceded to within the next two weeks. The dispute is over the adjustment of the 1919 wage scale, which was not settled on the terms promised the men last year. The new wage schedule which will be submitted by the letter carriers, to become effective April 1, 1920, calls for a wage of \$2300 per annum. The rate which they now seek to have established for 1919 is \$1260 per annum and the present scales are: maximum, \$939; minimum, \$780; plus bonuses of \$420 and \$370. The association asks that the difference in the rates which they claim they should have received in 1919 and those actually paid them should now be paid in a lump sum.

CANADA'S RELATIONS WITH THE WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Sir Robert Falconer, K. C. M. G., president of the University of Toronto, writes to Montreal to emphasize the importance of the work that T. B. Macaulay, of this city, is doing in trying to create better relations between Canada and the British West Indies and British Guiana. "Today," says President Falconer, "some of these islands are almost dependent economically upon the United States, and the trend of all their trade, including that of British Guiana, might easily and quickly be diverted thither. If Canada can bind the West Indies and British Guiana to herself by trade and personal intercourse, their future relation to this Dominion or to Great Britain may be left to take care of itself. The trade of the West Indies would be of great advantage to us, and they could with much profit purchase from us."

"Their trade and population are both growing rapidly. Moreover, the social status of the people is rising rapidly. Under scientific management the future of these countries with their fertile soil and natural resources, is bound to be prosperous. It will be to our advantage to cultivate their friendship, and to our interest to be generous to them in trade."

"It would be good policy for the Dominion Government and the Canadian boards of trade to direct the attention of the Canadian people to these very near neighbors of ours within the Empire."



The New Cotton Fabrics

THEY are so thoroughly attractive and offer such real opportunities to save that women are planning not only to make their own underthings, but to make dresses and blouses as well. England, France and Switzerland have sent us sheer cotton fabrics, dotted Swiss and fine voiles and filmy white organdie.

New Voiles

Broad Colored Striped Voiles—A white satin stripe alternates with a colored stripe of drawn thread voile in lavender, green, pink, blue. A yard 1.50
Plain White Voile—A fine sheer quality; 40 in. wide. A yard 59c
Striped White voile; 36 inches wide. A yard 59c
Checked Voiles; 40 inches wide; shirt waists. A yard 2.00
English Voiles—In darker flowery patterns. They are unusually attractive, distinctive in colorings and varied in design. They are worthy of your attention; 40 inches wide. A yard 1.50
Printed Voile—The backgrounds are navy and black, with delicate white figures in scroll and flowery designs. 40 inches wide. A yard 75c

Dotted Swiss

A host of fresh crisp ones have just come from Switzerland, with white dots on colored grounds or quite the other way. There are white dots on light blue, navy, black, pink, purple. White with lavender, pink and red dots. 30 inches wide. A yard 2.00

Swiss Organdie

The kind of crisp white organdies that comes only from Switzerland. There are tiny checks and fine stripes that give it no end of daintiness. 38 inches wide. A yard 1.59

Flaxon

An attractive, spring-like material, like a sheer muslin—in stripes, dots, checks. The striped flaxon in green is especially pretty. It's crisp and dainty as can be. 29 in. wide. A yard 49c

(Tremont Street—Second Floor)

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Shirting Madras—Clean, colorful stripes, that makes shirts of immaculate freshness. 36 inches wide. A yard 75c

Longcloth and Nainsook

White Nainsook—New "Curly" brand, fine and soft; 36 inches wide; in 10-yard pieces boxed. A piece 6.50
English Longcloth—Chamois finish; 36 inches wide; in 10-yard pieces. A piece 5.00
Japanese Longcloth—36 inches wide. A yard 49c
Flesh, Pink, and Blue Nainsook—36 inches wide. A yard 69c

Wash Skirtings

White Gabardine—It is slightly oil stained, but very special at this price. 36 in. wide. A yard 98c
Basket Weave Skirting—36 inches wide. A yard 1.50
Fancy Striped Pique—36 inches wide. A yard 1.50

Percale

In these days when most women have household duties—whether they want them or not—attractive house dresses and aprons are of great importance. Percale in light and dark colorings is as practical as any material to be had. 36 inches wide. A yard 37½c

Anderson Gingham

Bright colorful checks and plaids. 32 inches wide. A yard 1.25

Kiddie Cloth

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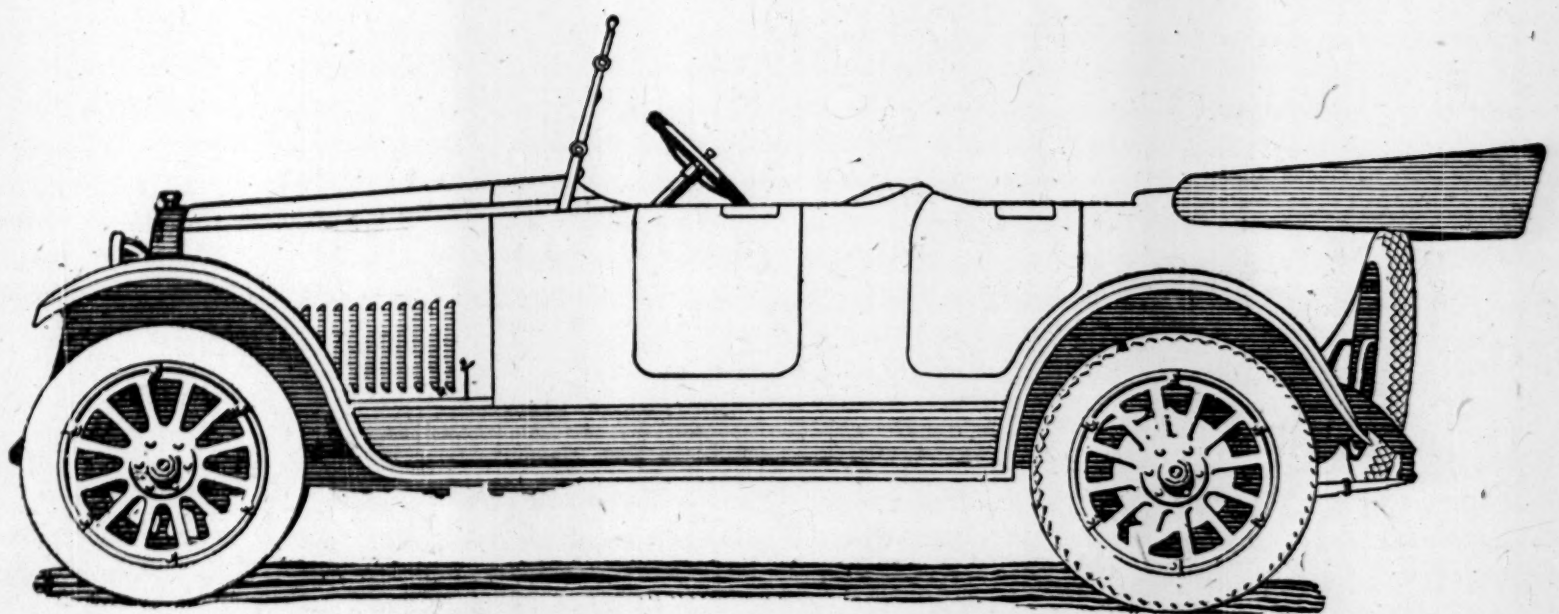


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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHAMPIONSHIP
FINALS TODAY

Amateur Basketball Title Competition Resolves Itself Into Struggle Between the East and Middle West for Honors

ATLANTA, Georgia—With all the teams from the southern states and from the west coast sections eliminated, the finals of the annual national amateur basketball championship will be played off at the City Auditorium Saturday. Both the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the University of Utah, champions and runner up, respectively, in 1919, having been vanquished—and each at the hands of eastern college fives—in the concluding contests, it will be a case of east pitted against the middle west.

Out of the 16 teams which have participated in the tournament, the four remaining to play in Saturday's finals are New York University, the Kansas City Athletics, Rutgers College, and the Young Men's Order of Detroit, Michigan. These teams will struggle for first, second, and third positions. Rutgers defeated Utah by a bare three-point margin in their hard-fought encounter. The Rocky Mountain squad led the easterners until the last few minutes of the game, but Rutgers rallied and had the larger score when the final gong sounded. Edward Benzoni, forward, found the basket for several goals at the critical period, and saved the game for Rutgers.

The defeat of the Atlanta Athletic Club quintet, all-southern champions this year and hosts to the visiting players, at the hands of the Young Men's Order, came as a surprise to southern followers of the games. The Atlantans were outplayed from the start. This game was featured by the individual work of J. L. Westmoreland of Atlanta and J. P. Dermody of the Detroit. The summary of Thursday night's eliminations:

CANADIENS EASILY
BEAT ST. PATRICKS

MONTREAL, Quebec—The National Hockey League season was brought to a close here Wednesday night when the St. Patricks went down to defeat before the Canadiens by a score of 7 to 2. St. Patricks put up a battle in the first period and gave the Canadiens a busy time, but they weakened in the second and Canadiens soon had the game safely put away. Lalonde led the Canadiens' attack and had little difficulty in penetrating the Toronto defense. The summary:

CANADIENS ST. PATRICKS
Berlinguette, W. W. Wilson
Lalonde, C. C. Noble
Thur, W. C. Wilson
Corbett, C. J. Matte
Cameron, P. P. Randall
Vezina, E. E. Forbes
Score—Canadiens 7, St. Patricks 2.
Goals—Lalonde 3, Cameron 2, Berlinguette, Cleghorn for Canadiens; Wilson, Noble for St. Patricks. Substitutes—Cleghorn, Couture for Canadiens; Roach, Dwyer, Bennett for St. Patricks. Referee—Harry Island. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN
PLAN FOR OLYMPICS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War and Navy departments will be represented in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium. The navy plans include entries in swimming, rowing, fencing, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, track athletics, and shooting, and will utilize the Great Lakes station as its chief training quarters.

The army announces its plans for the equestrian games for which candidates will be trained at the cavalry school at Fort Riley, Kansas. The 10 most promising officers and the 16 most promising horses will be selected and sent to the army of occupation in Germany for further training; on completion of the riding test on about September 10, the members of the team will return to their usual stations. Each officer may enter two horses, but one must be ridden for all contests.

ENCOURAGE ARMY
MEN TO QUALIFY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Assurance that men in the United States army will be given ample opportunity to qualify for places on the Olympic team to be sent by this country to Antwerp, Belgium, has been elicited from the War Department. Secretary of War Baker, in making the announcement, stated that after the period of preliminary tryouts those soldiers most proficient in track and field athletics, boxing, wrestling, swimming, fencing, rifle and pistol shooting, and horsemanship will be offered to the United States Olympic committee, for the final trials.

Athletic elimination trials, open to all men and officers in the army, will be conducted at each camp, post, and station throughout the Nation. These local meets will be followed by departmental games, in which the winners of minor competition will take part. The departmental winners will in turn be entered in the army championship games, after which the survivors will be placed in charge of a

PRINCETON HAS
FINE MATERIAL

Orange and Black Expects to Put a Strong Varsity Baseball Nine on the Diamond This Spring—Trimble Is Captain

PRINCETON HAS
FINE MATERIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
PRINCETON, New Jersey—The return of 14 letter men to college as the basis of the Princeton University 1920 baseball team, promises well for the success of the season. R. M. Trimble '20, of Tiger football fame, is captain of the team.

As far as the battery, infield, and outfield are concerned, there is a wealth of experienced timber to draw upon, while keen competition will be produced for positions by members of last season's first year team. While the pitching staff has no particular star on its roster, there are a number of dependable men who can be counted on. H. S. Margetts '21, who was a regular pitcher last season, and held the mound against Yale and New Haven when Princeton won, will be one of the leading performers this year. Much is also expected of Ernest Savage, who played on the team until he left here to enter the service. Savage is captain of the Orange and Black soccer team as well.

Princeton's only left-handed pitcher at present is W. A. Matlock '20, who has been on the squad for two years past. From last year's freshman team E. J. Lyons '22, who was regular pitcher for the freshmen, is counted on for a good performance in the box. It is likely that Trimble will take the position of catcher again. C. L. Craig '21 is a catcher of ability, who is counted on for replacement.

Some uncertainty is felt regarding the choice of the first baseman, though it is probable that it will again be filled by H. A. Harvey '21. R. F. Lamarche '20 showed up well on the Princeton service team abroad, while D. J. Winton '20 played a good game in the fall series here.

Keen rivalry will be shown in the rest of the infield positions, notably for second and third bases, as both these places are considered open to all comers who can hold down the positions. E. L. Keyes '21 is considered a certainty for the shortstop position, as he was a regular varsity player last season, and a valuable man with the bat; but he will have some competition from J. B. Witherspoon '20. W. S. MacPhee '22 is a contender for second base, and M. H. Garrity '22 has a likely chance on third. Both these sophomores played a first-class game at their respective position when on freshman nines.

Looking at the outfield situation, there is an abundance of men to draw from, with eight holders of the "P" back in college, not counting the numerous good players from the first-year team. J. K. Strubing '20, who played center last season, is probably slated for one of these positions, but on account of the numerous contenders definite statements cannot be made at this early date.

Numbered among the "P" men who are candidates for the outfield positions are L. E. Rogers '20, E. E. Cook '21, G. R. Patterson '20, T. L. Riegle '21, G. H. McNamara '22, and W. B. McIlvaine '22.

DATES FOR HARVARD NINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The baseball schedule for the second team and freshman team at Harvard University have been announced as follows:

SECOND TEAM
April 25—Dean Academy at Cambridge.
May 1—Phillips Andover Academy at Cambridge; 5—Milton Academy at Milton, Massachusetts (tentative); 12—Brown University at Cambridge; 12—Tufts 1923 at Cambridge; 15—Worcester Academy at Worcester, Massachusetts (tentative); 19—St. John's Preparatory School at Exeter, New Hampshire; 22—Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire (tentative); 26—open.

FRESHMEN
June 1—Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War and Navy departments will be represented in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium. The navy plans include entries in swimming, rowing, fencing, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, track athletics, and shooting, and will utilize the Great Lakes station as its chief training quarters.

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FINE SERIES ON
PACIFIC COAST

Conference Basketball Season of 1920 Proves Very Successful Despite Handicaps the Teams Were Called Upon to Face

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Stanford University	9	1	900	
University of California	5	5	500	
State College of Washington	6	7	461	
Oregon Agricultural College	5	7	416	
University of Washington	5	7	416	
University of Oregon	5	8	384	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Despite the fact that this year's basketball season in the Pacific Coast Conference was called upon to meet a number of handicaps and two games had to be canceled, interest in the competition was very high and the contests were, as a rule, very hard fought, with a number of them being decided by a margin of only a very few points. The two games that were canceled were scheduled to be played March 5 and 6 between the University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College, at Eugene and second place was the highest in the standing that could have been affected by the results of these games had they been played.

Leland Stanford Junior University won the championship easily and was, in fact, the only college able to get better than an even break. After losing its second game of the season to the State College of Washington by the margin of one point, the Cardinal went through the season with a clean record.

University of California finished second with five victories and five defeats, while State College of Washington was third. Oregon Agricultural College and University of Washington tied for fourth place with University of Oregon last.

Stanford had a remarkably strong all-round team. Not only did it score more goals a game than any other team in the Conference, but it presented by far the best defense. No less than 1810 points were scored in the 35 games played. Stanford made 338 in 19 games, an average of 33.4 a game, while 216 goals were scored against the Cardinal, an average of 21.3 a game. California made only 267 points as against 262 for opponents; Washington State made 359 as against 352; Oregon Athletic Club 284 as against 320; Washington 255 as against 278, and Oregon 307 as against 382. The results of all the games played in the Conference follow:

Stanford	27	California	20
Stanford	34	California	24
Stanford	30	Washington State	29
Washington State	25	Stanford	24
Stanford	42	Oregon A. C.	27
Stanford	34	Oregon A. C.	15
Stanford	35	Oregon	22
Stanford	36	Oregon	21
Stanford	47	Oregon	15
Stanford	29	Oregon	18
California	28	Washington State	26
California	23	Washington State	29
California	27	Washington State	22
Washington State	31	California	27
Oregon	29	California	26
California	33	Oregon	19
California	22	Washington	17
Washington	28	California	27
Washington State	50	Oregon A. C.	34
Washington State	40	Oregon A. C.	21
Washington State	29	Washington	23
Washington	29	Washington State	15
Washington State	29	Oregon	27
Oregon A. C.	31	Washington State	11
Oregon A. C.	27	Washington State	23
Washington	23	Oregon A. C.	20
Oregon	29	Washington	12
Oregon A. C.	31	Washington	10
Oregon A. C.	17	Washington	16
Washington	28	Oregon	26
Oregon	29	Washington	26
Washington	22	Oregon	19
Oregon	23	Washington	20
Oregon	22	Oregon A. C.	20
Oregon	27	Oregon A. C.	21

PURDUE ELECTS P. E. REED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LAFAYETTE, Indiana—P. E. Reed '20 was unanimously elected captain of the Purdue University track team at a meeting of the candidates for the team, Thursday. Reed is one of the two track "P" men in school eligible for the captaincy, and for three years has been a consistent performer in the quarter-mile for Coach E. J. O'Connor. Captain Reed and his men will start training immediately for the indoor conference track meet at Evanston, March 20.

CHAIRMANSHIP STILL IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—No appointment of a chairman of the National Baseball Commission will be made in the immediate future, as far as President Heydler of the National League expects. President B. B. Johnson of the American League failed to keep his appointment with him for final action and has returned to Chicago. Several names are being considered, but no offer of the position to anyone has yet been made.



H. H. S. Hartley, stroke of the Cambridge varsity crew

LONG ROW MADE BY
CAMBRIDGE VARSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ELY, England—The Cambridge University crew had a hard test recently, when it rowed 17 miles in two hours against a breeze, to take up its new quarters at Ely. Stephen Fairbairn has taken over the duties of coach from the Rev. S. E. Swann, who supervised the crew when they were on the home waters at Cambridge, and with this change the next stage of training has been entered. The president has already awarded colors to the crew, which means that the final constitution of the eight has been settled. The order of rowing and the latest weights up to the date of the transfer to the River Ouse was:

Bow—H. O. C. Boret (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	12%
No. 2—J. H. Simpson (Bedford and Pembroke)	12	6%
No. 3—A. F. W. Dixon (Monkton Combe and Christ's)	12	12
No. 4—R. L. McEwen (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4%
No. 5—H. B. Playford (St. Paul's and Jesus)	13	4%
No. 6—J. A. Campbell (Melbourne and Jesus)	13	5
No. 7—A. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall)	12	2
Stroke—H. H. S. Hartley (Eton and Lady Margaret)	10	12%
No. 8—T. Johnstone (Eton and Christ's)	8	11

COACH HARGISS TO
ENTER RELAY TEAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
CORVALLIS, Oregon—The Pacific Coast Conference Relay Carnival at Seattle, April 24, will be a coast classic for track men, and Oregon Agricultural College athletes are busy working for the event. The University of Washington will be host at the meet, which teams will be sent from all parts of the coast.

Coach H. W. Hargiss has selected a number of men who are trying for positions on the various relay teams, for O. A. C. will be represented in the one and two-mile events, the 440 and the 880-yard relays. The list of candidates includes M. C. Snook '22, L. F. Carter '20, W. S. Green '22, E. N. Green '20, C. D. Rose '21, M. J. Kellogg '22, A. G. Swan '21, Earl Johnson '21, P. W. Secca '21, E. C. Reynolds '20, T. L. Bryant '21, Henry Anderson '21, C. W. Daigh '22, W. T. Elliott '20, W. T. Lucas '22, R. L. Fawcett '22, R. A. McClanathan '20, and R. E. Damon '21.

KOEHLER HEADS ANDOVER SEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ANDOVER, Massachusetts—Herman Koehler of East Orange, New Jersey, was elected captain of the Phillips Andover Academy hockey team for next season. Koehler played center on this year's team, and also won his "A" in football, playing on the team that defeated Phillips Exeter Academy in the annual game last fall.

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capped by the lapses from form of several others. In their game against Clyde, H. Ferguson took advantage of the openings created for him, or which he was able to make for himself, and scored three of the five goals registered for his side.

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALLNORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE
STANDING

W. L. D. P. P. C.	For Agst.
Huddersfield	23 3 0 621 156 88 46
Hull	19 6 1 465 194 75 00
Widnes	16 6 0 191 70 72 72
Barrow	18 7 1 387 161 71 15
Leeds	18 8 0 368 181 69 22
Halifax	17 9 1 252 149 64 81
Oldham	17 9 1 277 163 64 91
Rochdale	15 9 1 233 159 62 00
Deesbury	15 9 2 261 204 61 52
Warrington	12 10 1 176 140 54 34
Batley	13 11 2 202 273 53 84
St. Helens	12 11 1 309 185 52 00
Wigan	11 11 1 189 202 50 00
Wakefield	11 11 3 208 209 50 00
Salford	11 11 1 151 202 47 91
Leigh	10 12 2 156 194 45 87
St. Helens	10 12 1 200 232 45 65
Swinton	9 14 1 122 218 39 58
Hull R.	7 16 2 177 232 32 00
Bramley	16 16 2 332 309 00
Bradford	7 18 1 157 256 28 84
Hunslet	7 19 0 127 305 26 92
Broughton Rovers	5 18 2 156 377 24 00
York	3 17 1 126 354 16 66
Keighley	2 21 0 48 322 9 09

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Huddersfield held a commanding lead in the Northern Rugby League on February 14, with 26 matches played, of which they have won 23 and lost 3. A percentage of .8846 places them 13.46 points ahead of Hull, who lie second with 19 games won out of 26 played, six of which they have lost, and one drawn. William Batton of Hull was prevented from playing for his side against Oldham at Hull, and the visitors won by 16 points to 3. In spite of the opposite positions of Huddersfield and Hunslet in the league table, the former leading and the latter being almost at the bottom, when the leaders visited Hunslet they did not have things quite all their own way, though finishing up victors by 3 goals and 5 tries, 21 points, to 0.

Leeds visited Broughton Rangers and gained a sufficiently substantial lead at the interval to enable them to beat the home team by 3 goals and 4 tries, 18 points, to 2 goals and 1 try, 7 points. Dewsbury were defeated at Swinton by 12 points to 0. Although Wigan triumphed over the visiting Salford team to the extent of 2 goals and 3 tries, 13 points, to 1 goal and 1 try, 5 points, there was not much to choose between the two sides. Wakefield Trinity turned the tables on Halifax when the latter visited them, and after a great struggle left the field victors by 1 goal and 2 tries, 8 points, to 1 goal and 1 try, 5 points.

Bramley were at home to York, and proved superior by 25 points to 12. York scored first through a penalty, but were quite overruled afterward, until within a few minutes from time, when Bramley released the pressure. Barrow proved too good for Widnes, at Barrow, and succeeded in defeating them by 14 points to 5. Rochdale Hornets visited St. Helens Recreation and were defeated by 13 points to 3. M. Comas did most of the winners' scoring himself, since he scored two of the tries and kicked both goals. Dewhurst being responsible for the other try. Bradford Northern failed to score in their home match with Keighley, and were beaten by 3 points to 0, and St. Helens were beaten at Batley 6 to 3.

WESLEYAN ELECTS SWIMMERS

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—S. M. Williams, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was elected captain of next year's Wesleyan University swimming team Friday afternoon. Williams has been on the team two years.

SECOND DIVISION
FOOTBALL MATCHES

SECOND DIVISION STANDING

W. L. D. P. P. C.	Goals
Tottenham H.	22 4 2 44 74 21
Birmingham	16 6 5 34 42 24
Huddersfield Tn.	16 6 6 38 52 27
Blackpool	14 7 8 33 60 20
Hull City	16 2 12 34 67 54
West Ham U.	12 7 8 32 56 25
Sheff.	15 3 11 33 48 38
Bury	13 5 11 31 29 23
Fulham	12 7 10 31 40 37
South Shields	11 8 10 29 34 31
Barnsley	12 5 12 28 48 37
Stockport County	11 6 11 24 42 27
Bristol City	8 12 8 24 23 27
Port Vale	11 6 12 28 44 42
Leicester City	13 5 13 25 28 48
Nottingham Forest	9 7 13 25 31 43
Rotherham C.	7 13 23 35 43
Wolverhampton W.	8 7 13 23 40 41
Clapton Orient	9 4 15 22 39 43
Lincoln City	7 6 17 20 31 46
Ormsby Town	6 4 19 16 21 54
Coventry City	3 8 19 14 17 59

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the three leading clubs in the Second Division engaged in the third round of the English cup competition on February 21, the interest in the association football games of the second string was not so strong as usual. Incidentally Tottenham Hotspurs, who head the standing, are fighting hard, both for promotion and for the English cup, and Huddersfield Town, with less certainty, are doing the same; but Birmingham, whose prospect of promotion is as good as that of Huddersfield, were eliminated by Liverpool from further interest in the cup, and are therefore more free to devote themselves to the other objective—the First Division.

Out of the six Second Division league games played February 21, no fewer than three were left drawn. The most surprising result of the whole program was the trouncing that Blackpool received from South Shields on their own ground by 3 goals to 0, especially after the sound resistance the Lancashire club put up against Tottenham in London a week or two previously. H. Woods scored two of the visitors' goals, the only other player in the division to find the net twice being Donald Cock, the Fulham center playing against Stockport County.

SIX PLAYERS AWARDED "I"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Six members of the University of Iowa basketball team are winners of the honor "I" for their work during the season just ended. They are: Capt. L. D. Nicolaus '20, E. E. Worth '21, R. J. Kaufmann '21, R. E. Finlayson '21, Frank Shimek '22, and A. A. Devine '22. E. H. Froese '22 and Carl Lohmann '22 won the 124.

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the Year

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDStock Dividend Decision, Steel
Corporation Ruling, Railroad
Opinion and Higher Foreign
Exchange Influences

Various developments construed by traders as constructive influences gave a strong tone to the securities markets this week. Within the last two weeks several very important events occurred. The enactment of the Esch-Cummings railroad bill was one of them. Another was the United States Supreme Court decision declaring that the United States Steel Corporation was not a trust in restraint of trade as defined in the Sherman anti-trust law. Then came the decision of the United States Supreme Court that stock dividends were not taxable. Immediately on the heels of this important finding the same court rendered judgment in favor of the railroads and compelling the Interstate Commerce Commission in fixing valuations to accept the present value of rights of way and terminals, instead of original cost. As the physical valuation now being made by the commission will serve as the basis of making rates to provide a 5 1/2 per cent return on property, the importance of proving proper adequate values is immediately apparent.

Another important influence was the further rise in foreign exchange, and persistent reports of large gold imports.

Shareholders to Benefit

The decision of the Supreme Court regarding stock dividends will be of greatest benefit to a large number of shareholders. This is the reason stocks soared, following the announcement of the decision. Those who have held all along that stock dividends should not be taxed because such declarations are merely a redistribution of a company's capital and do not add anything to that which is already held by the shareholder have yet to explain, if such is the case, why stocks should have mounted at once to a higher price level when the decision was announced. If stocks go up on earnings and not on the dividends paid, as many of these same people argue, it seems strange that stocks of companies in such strong financial position as to be enabled to pay stock dividends did not go up before the decision was rendered. There is something faulty with the reasoning that has been indulged in. Shareholders of companies about to declare stock dividends will receive something of great value to them, and it is this fact that caused the market prices of these stocks to advance. The rise in these issues carried the general market upward. The bears were forced to cover, and for the time being it looked like an old-fashioned bull market.

There has been much conjecture as to how the government revenue would be affected by the stock dividend decision. It was asserted by some in authority that the government would lose anywhere from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 a year in future revenues. But it is likely that had the decision been that stock dividends were taxable few stock dividends would be declared. Therefore it is impossible to estimate just how much is lost to the government in future revenues. The fact that the cash dividends to be paid on the stock dividends are taxable, and also that when the stock dividends are sold the revenue derived therefrom is taxable, should add very largely to the government revenues. A considerable loss to the government comes from the obligation to refund the taxes wrongfully collected in the past years on stock dividends.

Rise in Foreign Exchange

Secretary Houston's confirmation of the coming of large gold shipments in the near future, following official intimations abroad of similar tenor, and cable assertions that the great bulk of new gold reaching London will be sent to New York, drove in most of the remaining "shorts" in sterling exchange and created a "bear panic."

At the low points of February 4, last, when demand sterling got down to \$3.18, the discount from parity was 24.6 per cent. At \$3.24 this had been lessened to 21.5 per cent. Similarly the price of a franc, translated into cents, has improved in five weeks from 6.7 to 7.5 cents, and that of a lira from 5 cents to 5.5 cents, reducing the respective discounts from 65.3 to 59.5 per cent and from 74.1 per cent to 63.5 per cent.

Improvement in the exchanges means a good deal to certain staple lines in this country which lately have witnessed considerable cancellation of foreign orders, notably such as textiles and leather. When cancellations were made with sterling at \$3.25 and below, the Europeans let it be understood they could afford to restore the orders if sterling got above \$3.75. In leather a common figure was \$3.80. There are already conditional orders in the market based on this figure being maintained.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.17, off 4 cents.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/4d. higher, at 70d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	46	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Am Car & Fdry	129 1/4	130 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
Am Inter Corp	99	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Loco	99	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Smelters	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4	66 1/4
Am Tel & Tel	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Woolen	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4	126 1/4
Anacosta	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4
Atchafalpa	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4
Atl Gulf & W	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
Bald Loco	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4
B & O	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Beth Steel B	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Can Pacifi	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4
Can Leather	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Chandler	147 1/4	147 1/4	147 1/4	147 1/4
C M & St P	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
C R I & Pac	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Chino	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Corn Prods	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Crucible Steel	231 1/4	231 1/4	231 1/4	231 1/4
Cuba C Sugar	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
do pfd	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
End-Johnson	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4
Gen Electric	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4	166 1/4
Gen Motors	328 1/4	328 1/4	328 1/4	328 1/4
do new	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
GenCorp	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Inspiration	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Int Paper	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
Kennecott	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Marine	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4
do pfd	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
"Mex Pet"	187 1/4	187 1/4	187 1/4	187 1/4
Midvale	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Mo Pacific	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
N Y Central	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
N Y & N J	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
No Pacific	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
"Pan Am Pet"	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
do B	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Penn	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Penn-Arrow	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Reading	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Rip I & Steel	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
Roy D of N Y	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4
S S Steel	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Sinclair	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Studebaker	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Texas Co	199 1/4	199 1/4	199 1/4	199 1/4
Texas & Pacific	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
Transcontinental	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4
U S Steel	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
U S Rubber	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
U S Realty	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4
U S Steel	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
U S Steel	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4	109 1/4
Westinghouse	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Willis-Overland	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Worthington	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4
Total sales	1,071,700 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 4 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 5 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 6 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 7 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 8 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 9 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 10 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 11 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 12 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 13 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 14 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 15 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 16 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 17 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 18 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 19 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 20 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 21 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 22 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 23 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 24 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 25 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 26 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 27 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 28 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 29 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 30 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 31 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 32 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 33 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 34 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 35 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 36 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 37 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 38 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 39 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 40 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 41 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 42 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 43 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 44 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 45 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 46 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 47 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 48 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 49 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 50 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 51 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 52 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 53 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 54 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 55 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 56 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 57 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 58 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 59 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 60 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 61 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 62 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 63 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 64 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 65 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 66 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 67 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 68 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 69 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 70 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 71 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 72 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 73 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 74 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 75 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 76 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 77 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 78 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 79 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 80 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 81 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 82 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 83 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 84 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 85 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 86 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 87 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 88 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 89 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 90 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 91 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 92 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 93 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 94 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 95 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 96 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 97 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 98 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 99 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08
Lib 100 1/2	96.20	96.22	96.08	96.08

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices			
	Adv	Dec	
m Tel	99 1/4	1	1/4
A Ch com	118 1/4	1	1/4
m Bosch	118 1/4	1 1/4	1/4
m Wool com	125 1/4	1	1/4
m Zinc	19 1/4	1	1/4
Arizona Com	12 1/4	1	1/4
Booth Fish	113 1/4	1	1/4
Boston Elevated	64 1/4	1	1/4
Boston & Maine	35 1/4	1	1/4
Butte & Sup	26 1/4	1	1/4
Cal & Arizona	62	2 1/4	1/4
Cal & Hecla	350	15	1/4
Copper Range	42 1/4	1	1/4
Davis-Daly	10 1/4	1	1/4
East Butte	13 1/4	1	1/4
Eastern Mass.	20	1	1/4
Fairbanks	41	1	1/4
Granby	41	1	1/4
Gorton-Pew	26 1/4	1	1/4
Gray & Davis	34	1	1/4
Greene-Can	49	1	1/4
I Creek com	44 1/4	1	1/4
Isle Royale	32 1/4	1	1/4
Lake Copper	4	1	1/4
Mass Elec pfd	11	1	1/4
Mass Gas	72	1 1/4	1/4
May-Old Colony	9 1/4	1	1/4
Miami	23 1/4	1	1/4
Mohawk	67	1	1/4
Mullins Body	44 1/4	1	1/4
N Y, N H & H	10 1/4	1	1/4
North Butte	16 1/4	1	1/4
Old Dominion	34	1	1/4
Osceola	49 1/4	2 1/4	1/4
Orish & Bing	48 1/4	1	1/4
Pont & Creek	78 1/4	1	1/4
San Antonio	78	2 1/4	1/4
Scott & Van Der	48 1/4	1	1/4
Stewart	46 1/4	1	1/4
Swift & Co	125 1/4	1 1/4	1/4
United Fruit	20 1/4	1	1/4
United Shoe	46 1/4	1 1/4	1/4
S & Smelting	68 1/4	1	1/4

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

UTAH, NEVADA, AND CALIFORNIA **Officials Confer Over Route** **in San Bernardino County**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 From its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California—Early construction and completion of the Arrowhead Trail link between the intermountain states to the north and southern California, as well as an outlet for the Lincoln Highway to the southwest from Salt Lake City, is forecast in a tri-state conference held in this city. Representatives of the state highway commissions of Utah and Nevada met with officials of San Bernardino County and of the Automobile Club of Southern California to initiate steps for selection of a definite route for the southwestern outlet of the Arrowhead Trail in San Bernardino County where it will connect with the National Old Trails Highway to San Bernardino and Los Angeles. Utah is already paving 200 miles of the Arrowhead Trail south from Salt Lake City, and grading and bridge building is under way in the southern end of that State and in Nevada, across which the route is a state highway. The latter State will build the road to the California line as soon as the latter agrees the route is desirable, that being the object of the tri-state conference. To choose this route across several hundred miles of the so-called desert portion of this country a special reconnoitering party composed of representatives of the highway commissions of the three states, San Bernardino County, and the Automobile Club of Southern California will soon go over the three proposed routes. When completed, Arrowhead Trail will become a most important link in the transcontinental highway system. During the war it was mapped and approved by the War Department as a military road. It is expected that federal aid will eventually be secured for completing the road as a paved highway from Salt Lake City to San Bernardino.

ADULT EDUCATION **BILL IS DEFEATED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 From its Western News Office
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The House of Representatives has defeated the Adult Education Bill, designed to continue the work started several years ago under the name of "moonlight schools," for the purpose of providing educational facilities for adults who had no school opportunities when young. The work had done so much good through the elimination of illiteracy throughout the mountain sections of the State that the club women of Kentucky framed the bill appropriating \$75,000 a year to the work. The bill was fifth on the calendar for the day, and it was expected that the club women would be given an opportunity next week to appear before the Legislature in the interest of the bill. However, the Rules Committee called the measure up Thursday and defeated it by a vote of 55 to 23.

INCREASE IN FARM WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
 From its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—The Bureau of Statistics and Inspection of the State Department of Agriculture has announced that in 1919 the average farm wage per month, with board, was \$19.50. In 1918 it was \$16, an increase of 15 per cent.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE
 Family house, city, with well, on desirable 5-acre, sunny apartment on Washington Heights having splendid view; furniture includes piano, refrigerator, and all household goods. \$12,500. Assignment of lease included. Q. 27, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED
Chef and Housekeeper
 Brother and sister trained for years to work together in country at the New England Hotel, and in London, and in the United States. Both are experienced in all branches of the profession. Willing to relocate in any part of the country. References on request. Tel. 10-1000, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
WALTER J. ALLEN
 of London, England, and Toronto, Canada. Three years' experience in the New England Hotel, and in the United States. Both are experienced in all branches of the profession. Willing to relocate in any part of the country. References on request. Tel. 10-1000, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
MAN—Executive, 10 yrs. exp. as factory agent and product manager. Capable of handling all phases of business. References on request. Tel. 10-1000, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
POSITION wanted by competent woman experienced as traveling companion for young lady, would go for study at home or abroad for a long or short vacation, exchanged. W. 15, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
SECRETARIAL position wanted by an alert, intelligent young woman with tact, initiative, knowledge of business principles, a good organizer, and to holding responsible positions. Tel. 10-1000, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
A CAPABLE pattern copyist would like position where she can execute her ability or would rather be a dress designer. LEONORA BOUTWELL, 245 W. 125th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
SECRETARY desires position where executive ability is required. Has held position of train, American Protestant woman. N. 44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
WANTED—By qualified woman, position as stenographer. Interview requested. N. 44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 100 Church Street, Boston, Mass. Sunday service at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Church and all its branches organizations. Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

REAL ESTATE **BROOKLINE** **FISHER HILL HOME**

It is our good fortune to be able to offer you the most attractive and best appointed houses in this exclusive section of Brookline. First floor: Large living room, den, dining room and kitchen. Second floor: Four spacious lighted bedrooms with two tiled bathrooms, three modern and in fine condition. Location two minutes to Beacon St., and four to the station. This property is listed with us exclusively and can only be seen by appointment. Price \$29,500.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Established 1840
 1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.
 Telephone Brookline 1508

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

TREASURE TROVE IN FOLK SONG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is said that on the west coast of Ireland blossoms a rare kind of heath, left from that land of lost Atlantis which once stretched westward where now the ocean flows. And it is said that in the Atlantic, those quaint penguins, half bird, half beast, mentioned by all recent explorers, are survivals from an earlier stage of the world's development—driven southward, in common with other early fauna, as newer types arose in the northern hemisphere.

These strange migrations of flowers and animals have their counterparts in art, particularly so in all arts forming branches of folklore. Without some realization of this fact, the announcement would have seemed incomprehensible that American and English folk song had recently been enriched by the discovery of a colony where folk music still flourishes under such conditions as existed two or three centuries ago in northern England, and that tunes, thought to have been lost for good and all in their original home, have now been recovered in the southern Appalachians. There, in the mountain fastnesses of the New World, these poems and tunes, like flowers, have survived and thriven. The story of their discovery is interesting.

Genuine Old Folk Ballads

Mrs. Campbell, an American, whose husband, Mr. John C. Campbell, was agent for the Southern Highland Division of the Russell Sage Foundation, accompanied him on some of his business journeys into the Appalachians. When there she was struck by the songs the people sang—she knew enough to recognize them as genuine old folk ballads, and she determined to get into touch with Cecil J. Sharp, the English folk-song expert, who had gone to New York at the end of 1914 to help Granville Barker produce Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Accordingly, she followed Cecil Sharp about America until she caught him near Boston; great was his amazement on learning from her lips tunes which he had sought for in vain in England. He then arranged to explore the Appalachians himself, accompanied by his secretary, a treasure store for all who wish to study folk song. Mr. Sharp has his originals in England, but each page has been photographed, and the resultant photographs placed in the library of Harvard University.

Brought by Early Settlers

But how come these English folk songs to be found in America? Clearly they were brought by early settlers, who colonized the Appalachian region somewhere in the eighteenth century, and have since been isolated from the world by the inaccessibility of the land they live in. After weighing all the evidence, and considering the structural characteristics of the songs themselves, Mr. Sharp feels fairly certain that these early settlers came from the northern part of England and the lowlands of Scotland. And as those districts in the eighteenth century were many years behind the South in civilization, and as the Appalachian colonists have been so isolated that their civilization has receded rather than progressed, he considers that they represent much the same degree of rustic culture as that which obtained in England in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Today in England only the very old people have learned folk songs from tradition, but in the Appalachian country folk music is a vital thing to both old and young. As Mr. Sharp put it, in writing of his experiences there: "I found myself for the first time in my life in a community in which singing was as common and almost as universal a practice as speaking. So closely, indeed, is the practice of this particular art interwoven with their ordinary vocations that singers unable to recall a song I had asked for would often make such remark as, 'Oh, if only I were driving the cows home, I could sing it at once!'"

Two Distinct Groups

These songs fall into two distinct groups, i. e., the ballads and the songs. The former are probably the older, and it is a source of delighted wonder to find that here in the New World are the same ballads, the "plots" or foundational stories, which are inextricably bound up with the folklore of the Old. This diffusion of ballad literature is so widespread that the same folk song which Goethe makes his German Gretchen sing in the prison scene, is known also to the Bheuanas in South Africa; "Lord Randall" appears in almost every European country, and so forth.

In the Appalachian region there are many famous names. "The Two Sisters," "Young Beichan," "Fair Margaret and Sweet William," "The Wife of Usher's Well," "Lord Randall," "Sir Hugh," "The Golden Vanity"—things which take us back into the dim ages before history, or into the nearer past of medieval England.

Dramatic Ballad "Edward"

Perhaps some of the greatest finds were the tunes to that intensely dramatic ballad, "Edward," of which only

the words were known before. One of the tunes thus recovered in the Appalachian Mountains is particularly striking. It is in the Mixolydian mode; the first two melodic clauses, including the display prominently that uncomfortable interval, the augmented fourth, a master stroke in which, by very simple means, the mother's uneasy questioning is conveyed; while the two concluding clauses, on a lower part of the voice, delineate Edward and his terrible answers with equal verity.

When Percy, Sir Walter Scott, and other celebrated collectors in Great Britain noted these ballads, they were preoccupied with literature, and took only the words, leaving the tunes, it seemed as if the latter had thus been lost for good and all, for with the advent of railways folk music declined, and some tunes became extinct. But the opportunity missed 100 years ago in England has been suddenly and most unexpectedly granted again in America, and Mrs. Campbell and Mr. Sharp have grasped what Sir Walter Scott let slip.

Tunes of the Songs

The ballads represent only one-half of this Appalachian treasure trove. The songs, often collectively designated as "love songs," possess tunes as fine, if not finer, than those of the ballads. Mr. Sharp says: "The song melodies differ in many respects from those of the ballads. Structurally many of them are built upon larger and more elaborate lines, while emotionally . . . they are far more intense and more heavily charged with sentiment. . . . Some of them, too, while conforming in type to the regular English folk tune, are yet in a measure so different that they may fairly be considered a fresh contribution to the subject."

The song texts, too, contain much of interest and beauty, though in the aggregate they are inferior to the ballads. Some, like "The Keys of Heaven," are well known over the English countryside; some come from the same stock as those songs which Robert Burns reshaped into his glorious lyrics; others are new contributions to folk literature. The poetic value varies. Some are mere doggerel, others are exquisite. Such things as "The Dear Companion," "The True Lover's Farewell," and "The False Young Man," are perfect of their kind.

Only a Part Available

Only a proportion of these songs are available at present to the public. A small volume containing a dozen, with pianoforte accompaniments added by Cecil J. Sharp, has been published by Novello & Co., London. A larger volume, entitled "English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians," comprising 122 songs and ballads and 323 tunes, collected by Olive Dame Campbell and Cecil J. Sharp, was published in 1917. It is a contribution of the utmost value to folk music—all the variants being noted with scrupulous care, and the tunes given without accompaniment, exactly as they were sung. The introduction and notes written by Cecil Sharp contain much interesting information on the songs and the scales in which they are composed.

There is little doubt that, but for the war, the whole collection would have been published by now. Unhappily, the abnormal rise in the cost of printing and engraving has placed a barrier in the way of producing further volumes in the series. Here is a chance for some wealthy institution, firm, or person to come forward for the honor and welfare of art and history by financing the publication of the remainder of the collection.

It is a recognized fact that the rediscovery of folk poetry in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries had an enormous effect upon the literature of the day, and particularly upon poetry. Signs are now wanting that the rediscovery of folk music in recent years is having an analogous and beneficial effect upon contemporary composition, and in establishing folk music in its proper relation to the national art of the Anglo-Saxon races, a great work has been done. To achieve this, no man has labored more unrelentingly or with more whole-hearted enthusiasm than Cecil Sharp.

SASHA CULBERTSON IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Sasha Culbertson, violinist, hitherto unknown to the public here, appeared at Carnegie Hall, on the afternoon of March 8, playing Beethoven's sonata in G major, op. 30, "Vieuxtemps" concerto in E major, op. 10, Bach's chaconne, and some short pieces, with Emanuel Balaaban assisting as pianist. Mr. Culbertson proved himself an eager and alert musician, but not, according to current recital standards, an extraordinary performer upon the violin. In the Vieuxtemps concerto, he displayed much facility as an executant and some individuality as an interpreter. His playing, however, had an innate coarseness and roughness of sound, which was tremendous odds against his making his way to hearers schooled in the recitals of Elman, Spalding, Kreisler, Zimbalist, Helfetz, and other violinists who are just now popular. Harsh, forced tone, such as his, should be difficult enough for an artist to make good with listeners even in accompanied music, and must be little short of impossible in an unaccompanied piece, like the Bach chaconne. Mr. Culbertson, nevertheless, courageously exhibited himself in this work and gratified his small audience with his effort enough to elicit at least polite applause.

LONDON RONALD ON NATIONAL MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—If Glasgow today holds any reputation as a musical center, it is mainly because of the activities of the Choral and Orchestral Union, whose orchestral concerts have for many years been an outstanding feature of Glasgow's musical season.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Claude Harris, London

Landon Ronald, conductor of the Scottish Orchestra

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the distinction these concerts have given to the musical atmosphere of the city; and their resumption after four years' suspension may be regarded as a veritable landmark in post-war musical reconstruction. The orchestral season extends from December 2, 1919, to February 28, 1920, and comprises 13 Tuesday evening classical concerts and 14 popular concerts, the latter, with the exception of the popular concert on January 1, being given on successive Saturday evenings. This season's programs are on orthodox lines; and the novelties are exclusively British.

The appointment of Landon Ronald to the conductorship of the Scottish Orchestra has met with wide approval. In the matter of training he is essentially a British product, having studied at the Royal College of Music, London, under Franklyn Taylor, Henry Holmes, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, and Sir Walter Parratt. His experience with the William Greet Opera Company was supplemented at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, where he conducted in 1895. On the formation of the London Symphony Orchestra Mr. Ronald's services became much more in demand for serious concert work, and after directing performances of all kinds for this orchestra he was invited to conduct the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. His success in Berlin was pronounced. He was described as "combining the qualities of our greatest conductors, such as Weingartner, Mahler, and Nikisch." The orchestral series in Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool have claimed his services; and his metropolitan orchestral activities have included the London Symphony Orchestra, the New Symphony Orchestra, and the Philharmonic. In 1909 he was appointed principal of the Guildhall School of Music. Mr. Ronald has published over 200 songs and has written several works for orchestra, including a suite de ballet, a symphonic poem, "A Birthday Overture," two dramatic scenes for voice and orchestra, and two ballets, "Britannia's Realm," and "L'Entente Cordiale," produced at the Alhambra, London.

Musicians Scarce

There has been a considerable change in the personnel of the Scottish Orchestra since 1914. In an interview kindly granted to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Ronald spoke of the difficulty of finding first-class instrumentalists, owing to the fact that the season in Scotland is a short one, and because men were not inclined to leave London in these days to come north without an attractive scale of remuneration. "Notwithstanding these difficulties," Mr. Ronald said, "we have surmounted them, with the result that the orchestra, if not equal to some of the great London orchestras, certainly can compare favorably with such combinations as the Manchester Hallé Orchestra and the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra."

As has been stated, the novelties in this season's programs are exclusively those of the modern British school. Regarding the performance of British music, Mr. Ronald holds no uncertain opinion. "I may say at once," he told the representative, "that I never believe, in giving entire programs devoted to composers of one nationality, that the greatest injury that can be done to British music is to give an entire program of British composers. Let the British work be in-

cluded in a program, just like the work of any other nationality. Today we have in our midst extremely clever composers, and, like every other nation, extremely poor ones; but we can boast of possessing a really great one in Sir Edward Elgar. Elgar's works have been accepted as great productions through the civilized world, and therefore need no praise of mine. But naturally as a Britisher one speaks with pride of the fact that there is a home-made genius in our midst who will go down to posterity as one of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Claude Harris, London

Landon Ronald, conductor of the Scottish Orchestra

the 'gods of music.' Mr. Ronald is extraordinarily fine in his interpretation of Elgar; and doubtless the secret of his success may be attributed to his whole-hearted admiration for the composer. Some years ago, while people were listening to the exotic strains of certain exhausted foreign compositions, he was arranging Elgar programs and trying to persuade his fellow countrymen that here in their very midst was one of the greatest of composers and musical visionaries. The Elgar items to be given during the season include the first symphony, the variations, and "Falstaff"—the last named for the first time in Glasgow.

Concerning his recent visits to Paris, Mr. Ronald's remarks were of much significance. "I should be very much grieved," he said, "ever to find England come to the same musical 'passe' as I found in France six weeks ago, when conducting in Paris. There I discovered that literally nothing but French music was played at all of the concerts; and this can only be bad for the progress and development of the art. Music, like all the arts, must progress or perish; and the day that we seek to perform only British music in this country, that will assuredly be its fate. British music is well capable of taking care of itself. There is a danger, however, of its being pampered and spoiled, and I can see the time coming when it may be a question of 'save me from my friends.' Even today one still hears the ridiculous plaint of young British composers that they never have a chance to get their works heard. At no time during the history of music in this country has so much labor, money, and effort been expended on the pushing and performance of British music."

In the interests of the musical life and the musical development of a community a series of concerts of the nature of those put forward by the conductor of the Scottish Orchestra is invaluable; and they are characteristic of the virility, energy, musical talent, and high artistic ideals of the man himself.

MR. HADLEY AT NEW OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—While not announced officially, it has become known that Henry Hadley is to compose the music for an opera based on "Wigwam Wonder Tales," a book by William Thompson of South Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Thompson is a traveler and explorer and a member of many learned societies, both in the United States and Europe. His investigations among the Eskimos and various aboriginal tribes have given him a fund of folk lore, and legend on which to draw, and some of this material he has made use of in his "Wigwam Wonder Tales."

FLONZALEY QUARTET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Breaking a rule which a few years ago was supposed to be inviolable, the Flonzaley Quartet gave its last concert of the season in Eolian Hall, as it did in Boston, with an assisting artist, inviting Harold Bauer to join it in presenting a piano quintet from the classic repertoire. The success of the experiment from the point of view of the pleasure of the public was unmistakable, and the presumption is that the assisting artist idea will be adopted permanently.

WHYNOT A NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Now that the Chicago Opera Company, with its great stars and its attractive repertoire, has gone, New York is wondering, as it has often before wondered, why it has not long since had two permanent opera houses.

In the early eighties of the nineteenth century, when the population of the Empire City was vastly smaller than it is today, the Academy of Music and the new Metropolitan were active rivals. Now, when New York points proudly to its six or more millions of inhabitants, the Metropolitan has no competitor, except, as lately when, for five short weeks, the Chicago company invaded the Lexington.

By all the laws of logic, there should now be room in the American metropolis, not only for two permanent lyric theaters, but for three. Paris, with its three millions, boasts of four—and at times of five. London, which is not very musical, has sometimes two. New York, though not in certain ways an artistic city, is surely musical and loves "grand" opera. Yet on most nights from mid-November to mid-April every year, only 3000 music-lovers can hear opera—at the Metropolitan.

Longing for More Opera

The question is, then, not whether the New Yorkers do or do not long for more opera than they get, for we know they do, but whether it is possible to supply their needs, without bringing ruin upon rival managements.

As to the possibility of engaging stars, equal at least, if we except Caruso, and as some think superior, to those heard at the Metropolitan, there is no doubt. Bonci and Garden, Galli and Titta Ruffo, Edward Johnson and Galli-Curci, Raisa and Lazzari, to name only those at all in the Chicago organization. Against them can be set, at best, Caruso and Farrar, de Luca, and Matzenauer, Florence Easton and Amato, Muzio and Rother, of the Metropolitan forces. So far as stars go, the Chicago galaxy outshines those artists. By adding one more singer to the Chicago company, Lucien Muratore, the French tenor, a rival might be found for even Caruso.

But it takes more than singers to build up an opera house—an orchestra and chorus, of the finest quality, a repertoire of impressive range, conductors of ability or genius, and a skilled manager. It also, of course, takes much money.

The orchestra and chorus of the Chicago company are not, it must be confessed, yet in the same rank as their Metropolitan competitors. Nor is there any man in the Chicago company, unless he be Maestro Marinuzzi, who has gifts and skill of an unusual kind to pit against Mr. Bodanzky of the Broadway house. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, also, has had more experience in New York and in Milan, than Mr. Johnson, the acting manager of the mid-western artists.

The millions at the back of the Metropolitan, again, outweigh the large but not unlimited resources of the mid-westerners. It does not follow that the all-wise New York directorate would care to lose huge sums in the support of opera. For some years past, despite occasional "slumps," the box office receipts and the subscription lists at the Metropolitan have allowed the New York millionaires to face the opening of each season undismayed. But permanent rivalry of any kind might change all this, and force the big Wall Street bankers to unloose their purse strings. Their pride might make them willing to undergo the expense. Or—it might not.

Metropolitan's Management

It would not be truthful, it would not be frank, to say that the management of the Metropolitan has been ideal lately. The integrity and the urbanity of Mr. Gatti-Casazza, in his relations with the public and his backers, have not been questioned, and this is of itself an uncommon tribute. But many grumble at that manager's choice of operas, and some seem sure that, if he would, he could improve his company. Works for which the public has long waited hungrily are still ostracized by the Metropolitan, among them notably "Louise" and "Pelléas." Some would be glad, besides those two operas, Mr. Gatti-Casazza would gratify them with other examples of the French school. To name a few, "Le Roi d'Ys" of Lalo, the "Troyens" of Berlioz, or, rather, the two "Troyens"—one known as "La Prise de Troie," and the other as "Les Troyens à Carthage"—the melodious "Le Pré-aux-Clercs" of Hérold, the "Chant de la Cloche," "Fervaal," and especially "L'Étranger" of Vincent d'Indy, the "Guendoline" of Chabrier, and the "Jongleur de Notre-Dame" of Massenet.

All these works are of quite unusual beauty. Yet they are still taboo, for reasons hard to tell, in the chief opera house of the United States. Each one of them is surely more important than "L'Italiana in Algeri," or "Zaza," which have this season been produced by Mr. Gatti-Casazza. And it is creditable that the operas of d'Indy, Hérold, Berlioz, and Chabrier should be unknown in the greatest city of the New World.

There seems a special need of clamor for French opera just now, as since Campanini dropped out of the lyric field, the Chicago management has not shown eager interest in that form of art. "Monna Vanna," "Faust," "Le Chemineau," and more works that might be named, were not sung at the Lexington this season. Much as one may admire Italian art, expressed by composers, singers, dancers, and conductors, it would be regrettable if

the Italian influences already so dominant at the Metropolitan were to in-french themselves indefinitely in the Chicago enterprise. It is, indeed, high time, as some believe, that, as an alternative to the existing opera houses, Americans at last have what they need—a national opera house, under American management. Why not? There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of trained singers in the United States from whom to recruit a really first-rate opera company. It would not be difficult to form an excellent orchestra. As for a manager—?

Not long ago, before the regrettable Muck incident, one might have turned in hope, and even with confidence, to Boston for that opera manager. In Charles A. Ellis there seemed one quite fitted, both by his experience and character, to direct an opera house, either foreign or American. Of late, however, he has been less prominent than formerly, and has now announced his retirement as a concert manager. But there are others who might do as well, among them Henry W. Savage and William Wade Hinshaw.

Advocate of Opera in English

Mr. Savage has a long and splendid record, as a producer both of "popular" and artistic opera. For years he helped to spread the affection for music with his traveling companies. His productions of "Parsifal," "Madam Butterfly," and "The Girl of the Golden West," all sung in English, are not forgotten. He nailed his colors to the mast when, long ago, he proclaimed himself an advocate of opera in the English tongue, even at the Metropolitan. He is capable, experienced, and resourceful. And he would always have a large and faithful following.

While comparatively new to management, Mr. Hinshaw has done much to encourage those who believe in English as an operatic medium, by what he has accomplished at the Park Theater, in New York, where, with a company of American and English singers, he has revived many of Gilbert and Sullivan's sprightly operas, and presented "Faust," "Madam Butterfly," "Tales of Hoffmann," and other foreign works in the American vernacular. Nor is this all. Although less "practical," maybe, than Mr. Savage, he is an artist, and to some extent a linguist. He has sung with distinction, first in Europe, and then at the Metropolitan. Moreover, while to some he may seem too courteous for the hard game of management, he can be firm enough. For "suaviter in modo" goes quite well at times with "fortiter in re."

If New York ever has a national opera house, it could be entrusted without qualms or fears to Mr. Savage or Mr. Hinshaw. Or, better still, perhaps, to both of them.

"MANON" REVIVAL IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Two things Miss Geraldine Farrar has always been in opera, a portrait and a voice. And these two things she remains in Massenet's "Manon," which is the latest revival of the Metropolitan Opera Company's season, having been introduced into the repertoire at the matinee of March 6. A picture singer she proves herself in "Manon," just as she has proved herself in "Mme. Butterfly," "Tosca," "Carmen," "Zaza," and all the other pieces whereof, upon the nomination of Mr. Gatti, the Metropolitan director, she is the leading soprano.

To put the case a bit slangwise, she is something to look at and something to hear. She is especially something to look at in the first act of "Manon," where she represents the eighteenth century provincial girl arriving with other travelers by stage, at the inn yard in Amiens; a type, indeed, of all the flowers that ever blossomed in Picardy, and of all the fair mornings that ever broke in the skies of the Ile-de-France. She is something to look at, and yet something which requires a good deal more for explanation than skillful make-up of face and deep study of the dressmaking and millinery fashions prevailing when the novel used by Massenet as his dramatic source was written. The beauty of the girl as she is seen at this pause in her journey is an irradiation; it is an inner light of which the gifted artist, herself, who personates the province-abjuring, town-aspiring Manon stands possessed. The soprano at the first moment of her appearing on the stage is something to look at and nothing more; but when she sets down Manon's bonnet on the vine-shaded bench of the inn yard, and the singing begins, she is something also to hear. Exquisitely colored and subtly shaded tone, facile execution of melody, and more important than all else, fluent, sensitive reading of words, give listeners a pleasure they know they will enjoy in memory for a long time to come.

Cours la Reine Scene

Incidental to the Metropolitan production of Massenet's work is the restoration of the Cours la Reine scene, in which the majority of the principals, the chorus and the ballet join in a more or less elaborate pageant. This diversion is rather sentimentally cherished among followers of opera for no other reason, probably, than because it is a neglected portion of a popular work. Miss Farrar in this scene pursues the pictorial ideal, as has happened in many another opera when occasion has offered her, to an extreme of showiness, her costume being of such splendor as almost to make everybody else look shabby. Which might perhaps do well enough if her singing overtopped that of her associates in proportion; but it hardly

does, notwithstanding the opportunity afforded in an aria written in Massenet's most graceful style.

Unquestionably the Metropolitan director has revived "Manon" with the intent of testing a picture singer's versatility and to gratify his subscribers with a fresh experience of this singer's looks and voice. But he has other artists besides his American soprano who lend shine to the interpretation. Especially worthy of remark are Mr. de Luca, who as Lescaut, Manon's military cousin and her pretended protector, is able to sing the high-ranging baritone aria of the first act with uncommon ease; Mr. Rother, who as the Chevalier des Grieux's father, puts what touches of French authority he has a chance to upon the vocal side of the production; and Mr. de Segura, who as de Brégnigny, the representative of the polite set, as Lescaut is of the popular set, among scoundrels, helps keep certain details of the action clear and poignant. To the artist who has the rôle of the hero, des Grieux, no especial praise or blame needs to be meted out. Excellent singers must now and then find themselves miscast, and it is Charles Hackett's turn to be in that situation as a Massenet tenor.

Sincere Delight in "Manon"

Objections, for that matter, could be raised without number to the Metropolitan experiment in opera comique. A jumble of Italian, French, and American viewpoints could cause a good deal of distress, if people were too particular. But the truth is that Mr. Gatti, the Italian manager, Mr. Wolff, the French conductor, and Miss Farrar, the American soprano, have brought to realization a "Manon" in which the public can take sincere delight. Remark should be added that the Cours la Reine scene, which was expected by many persons to add to the credit of the ballet, scarcely does so; less perhaps because Mr. Bonfiglio and Miss Galli fail to evoke a Parisian atmosphere than because the music of the episode, taken as a whole, drops below the high mark of that in the other parts of the opera. The scene of the Cours la Reine, finally, must be set down as far inferior in dramatic interest to the scene of the Hôtel de Transylvanie which, in the present Metropolitan production, it displaces.

PHILADELPHIA RAISES ORCHESTRA SALARIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra, synchronously with Bostonian fellow-artists and musical patriots, faces an anxious reconstructive problem. Recently a committee of seven, in behalf of the players, with Hans Klinger, the first cellist, as their chairman, approached the manager with a request for an increase of \$10 a week for 39 players, out of 94, now receiving a minimum wage of \$45 weekly, and a proportional increase for the other 55 men. The deputation was told that funds were not available. But the manager, Arthur Judson, agreed to give \$5 additional to the men at present paid the minimum, and to establish a sliding scale of increased compensation for the rest on the basis of length and merit of service.

The offer has been accepted, and peace reigns as far as any prospective "raid upon the treasury" is concerned. But the management is now confronted with the necessity of finding additional funds, so soon after the successful conclusion of the "drive" that added \$100,000 to the endowment fund. The annual deficit without this addition to the endowment fund would be approximately \$55,000. The income available from the new subscriptions is \$47,000. This leaves \$8000 of the normal deficit still to be raised, and adding to the sum the \$35,000 for which the men have asked, the deficit becomes \$43,000.

MR. J. C. THOMAS IN BARITONE RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—John Charles Thomas, baritone, gave a recital in Eolian Hall on the afternoon of March 12, presenting arias from operas and oratorio numbers and songs in French and English. He showed an exceptional talent for interpreting descriptive, humorous, and sentimental things in a subdued, almost whispering tone. Bringing his listeners to hushed attention and singing to them as one who talks in quiet confidence, he presented Bemberg's piece about the falling snow to remarkable satisfaction. But when he resorted to his full voice and tried Massenet's "Vision Fugitive" his success was less marked. With more work in the studio and more experience on the platform, this artist should reap in time considerable achievement.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Japanese View of Turner

"Although I myself am such a great admirer of Turner now, I was not so until Hara came. In fact, I hated Turner. Just a few days after Hara arrived in London, he and I went to the National Gallery and sat down on the seats in the Turner's room. Yoshio Marukino writes in 'A Japanese Artist in London'.

"I said to him, 'The greatest heroes in this world were generally the great-out-deceivers. Don't you think Turner was one of the greatest heroes and deceivers?'"

"Why, come and look at this picture of Trafalgar Battle. Look at these figures! Look at Nelson! What an awful drawing! I think even ten year old child could draw better figures. Oh, Turner was such a speculator!"

"Hara was in silence. 'Do open your mouth and tell me your opinion.'"

"My opinion? I have no opinion at the present moment. Everything is so different from what I anticipated in Japan. . . . So pray leave me quite alone. Only one word I want to tell you. That is, I appreciate your sincerity. Turner is known as one of the greatest artists in the world. Everybody says 'Turner, Turner, and Turner.' But how many of them really understand why Turner is a great artist. Now you don't like Turner, and you express that so freely. I like you so much because you are not a bit conceited."

"Hara began to copy Rembrandt in the National Gallery. He went there twice a week quite regularly. One whole year passed by. One evening he came back from the National Gallery and said to me, 'Now I have really found out that Turner is very, very great. I say this with all my own confidence and responsibility.'"

"It was just the time that all those small works of Turner's were put in Tate Gallery. Hara came back from the Tate and asked me—'My dear friend, will you honorably accept my humble invitation to a worthless luncheon tomorrow?'"

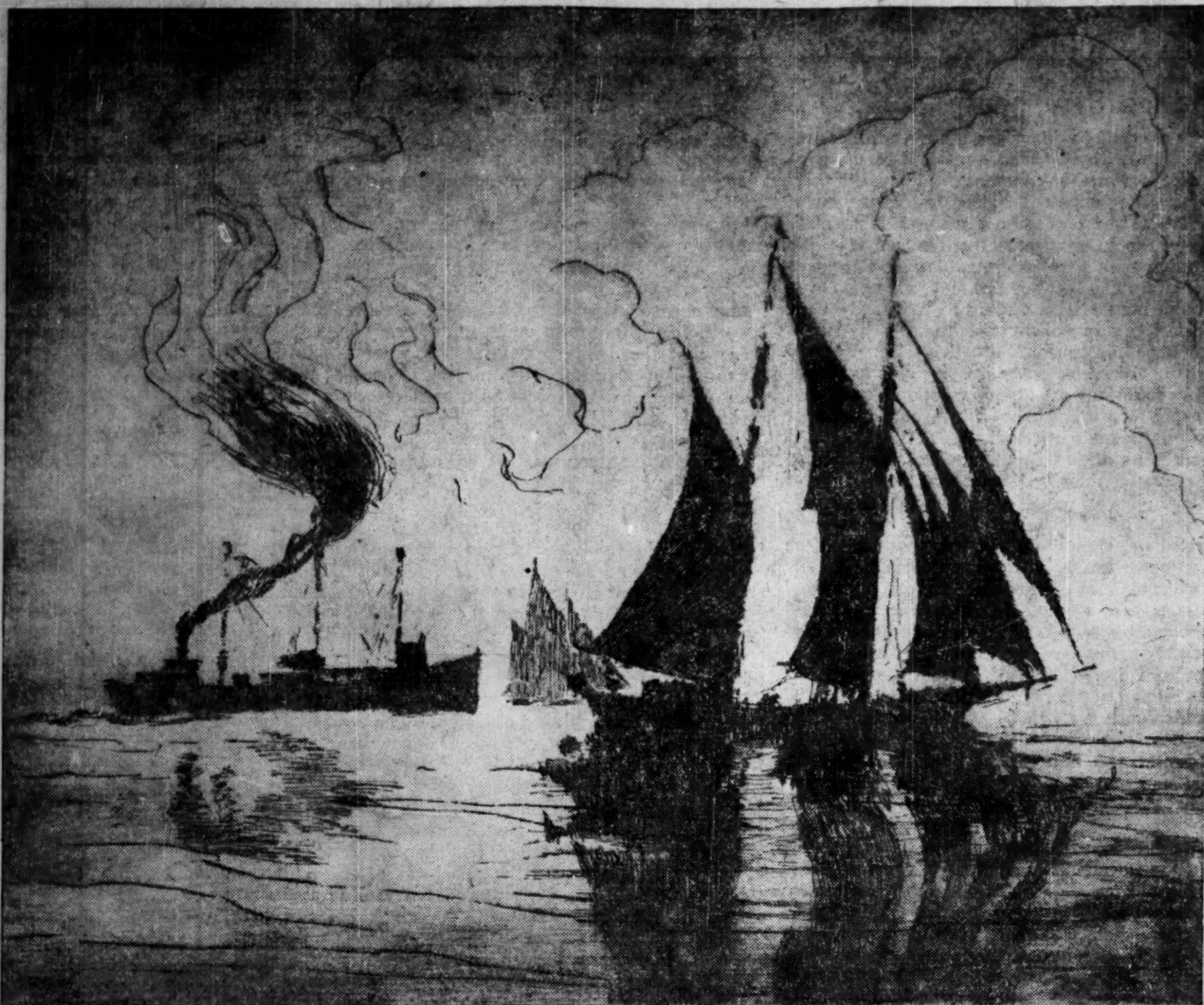
"I answered him, 'My dear friend, I most humbly accept your honorable invitation.'"

"Ah, then, you must go to the Tate at the same time and look at those Turner's with me for my pleasure."

"I was well contented. I could not refuse it. I asked him whether he wanted me to go to the Turner's room before or after the luncheon. He said he did not mind either way."

"I said, 'If I see Turner before the luncheon I shall lose all my appetite, and if I go there after the luncheon it would be seriously dangerous. Oh no, not after the meal, please!'"

"However, we went to the Tate after the luncheon next day. Hara



"The Outgoing Tramp," from the etching by Philip Little

"Mostly Ancient Tubs"

led me into the Turner's room. I cannot express my feelings I had at that moment. . . . Those wonderful atmospheric effects! The colors were breathing! The tones were moving! I had quite forgotten myself until the closing time came. I noticed somebody was standing behind me. Thinking it was Hara, I began to talk Japanese. But no answer! I looked back. He was a strange Englishman. Where was Hara? The porter said, 'Your Japanese friend slipped off a long time ago!'"

"When I came back to my place, Hara shook my hand most warmly. 'So, you love Turner more than myself now. You were talking with Turner, and you have quite forgotten me. I am so glad, because you were quite right. Now I suppose you would not mind if I ask you to go to the National Gallery and see those Turner's.'"

"Would not mind? Why, I should like to go there with you so badly."

"We both went to the National Gallery next day. All the Turner's looked to me quite different. Hara said to me, 'Look at those figures and horses. As you told me one year ago, they are very much like an amateur's work. But if you doubt whether was Turner good draftsman or not, go down stairs, or go to South Kensington Museum and look at his water color study. What could he not have done? Indeed, those studies show that Turner was very accurate about his drawings. But I am sure he became very conscious that too accurate drawings give rather vulgar feeling, just like those cheap illustrations in some periodicals. Therefore he wanted to avoid all those possibilities of vulgar minute details. How noble and how high his art was!'"

"I thoroughly agreed with Hara. Thanks heartily to my dear friend Hara. He made my blind eyes open so that I could see the wonderful arts of Turner!"

A Rapid on the Upper Ottawa

Over the snows
Buoyantly goes
The lumberer's bark canoe;
Lightly they sweep,
Wildly they leap,
Rending the white caps through.
Away! away!
With the speed of a startled deer,
While the steersman true,
And his laughing crew,
Sing of their wild career;

"Mariners glide
Far o'er the tide,
In ships that are stanch and strong;
Safe as they
Speed we away,
Waking the woods with song."
Away! away!
With the speed of a startled deer,
While the laughing crew
Of the swift canoe
Sing of the raftmen's cheer. . . .

Over the snows
Buoyantly goes
The lumberer's bark canoe;
Lightly they sweep,
Wildly they leap,
Tearing the white-caps through.
Away! away!
With the speed of a startled deer;
There's a fearless crew
In each light canoe,
To sing of the raftmen's cheer.
—Charles Sangster.

A Search for Le Moulin de Daudet

"To see what Daudet's mill? For example, but you are 'drôle' when there are thousands of Daudets and millions of mills around here. Oh! that Daudet? I never knew he did well enough to have a mill. Why, he ran away from Nîmes when he was eighteen, when he might have stayed and married his cousin Marie, whose father Jean now runs the hotel at

Saint-Gilles. 'Quel coquin!' Of course it is not as good a hotel as mine, but still it is quite good enough! And what sort of a mill has he got? An oil mill or a windmill? My faith, how can I know? I never heard of it. You don't know? He put it in a book? How can you put a mill in a book? What? That nasty little Alphonse Daudet wrote 'Tartarin de Tarascon'? . . . I—we—we—we don't read that book out here. You had better go and ask his father-in-law at Fontvieille. He knows all about him. We don't look at such trash—insult—ah—!"

Then I went over to the café, and I said to the lieutenant: "Look here, I want to go and hunt up Daudet's windmill. It's somewhere out by Fontvieille."

And then the lieutenant said: "Because he says it is somewhere out by Fontvieille, it is that you suppose that it is by Fontvieille? . . . Me, I am, as you very well know, of Tarascon, and because he said there was a 'Tartarin,' does it therefore imply that our noble city is filled with 'des Tartarins, des Bompard, des Bézouquet'?"

He was serious, we are. Regard yourself. Do you see that old man in the cart? He is the father of L'Arlesienne. That . . . Daudet, why he came down here, and that old man told him his history, and he put that history, just as he heard it, in a book, and he called that a story! Why, you can go now, and if you could understand Provençal, you would hear the same thing from the old man."

So I walked out by the hill of Corde and under the Abbey of Montmajour, and, sure enough, there to the right, away in the distance, was the "montagnette," white and powdery as a stone quarry, topped, not by one, but by three windmills. . . . I asked a passing "sergent de ville"—or I suppose I should say "de village"—if he knew where the property of Daudet's father-in-law was.

"But," he said, "do you suppose I know the father-in-law of a man I never heard of in my life? . . . I, however, only took courage, and making my way through the most picturesque of Provençal towns, in the direction in which I knew the windmills must be, I came out to the wilderness of market gardens, then to a low, stony series of gorse-covered mounds, which led up to the three forsaken and sailless mills—three red-topped, white pepper-pots dominating the landscape. I climbed up to them, a walk of two minutes. It must be here."

my politest French, "could you tell me by chance which is the mill of Daudet?"

"Sir," said one of them, dropping a copy of "Le Petit Journal," "you of course refer to the son-in-law of our esteemed master—to the illustrious Alphonse Daudet?"

"Ladies and gentlemen," said I, "it is so." And we bowed. "And further, could you tell me in which one of the three windmills I see before me in the neighboring hill the illustrious son-in-law of your excellent master was pleased to take up his habitation?"

"Is it possible that this foreigner has come here for the purpose of insulting us, by saying that our master Daudet lives in a windmill? . . . Is it not that Daudet may inhabit the whole of this splendid palace? And why should he live in a dirty windmill? Has he not six rooms here? Am I not his valet? . . ."

I saw that these people were not in a fit condition to be reasoned with, and I discontinued my search for "le moulin de Daudet."—From "Play in Provence," by Joseph Pennell and Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

London to Folkestone

A constant keeping-past of shaken trees,
And a bewildered glitter of loose road;
Banks of bright green; with single blades stop
Against white sky; and wires—a constant chain—

That seem to draw the clouds along with them
(Things which one stoops against the light to see
Through the low window; shaking by at rest,
Or fierce like water as the swiftness grows);

And, seen through fences or a bridge far off,
Trees that in moving keep their intervals
Still one 'twixt bar and bar; and then at times
Long reaches of green level, where one cow,
Feeding among her fellows that feed on,
Lifts her slow neck, and gazes for the sound.

Fields mown in ridges; and close garden-crops
Of the earth's increase; and a constant sky
Still with clear trees that let you see the wind;
And snatches of the engine-smoke, by fits
Tossed to the wind against the landscape, where
Rooks stooping heave their wings upon the day.

Brick walls we pass between, passed so at once
That for the suddenness I cannot know
Or what, or where begun, or where at end.
Sometimes a station in gray quiet; whence,
With a short gathered champing of pent sound,
We are let out upon the air again.
Pauses of water soon, at intervals,
That has the sky in it;—the reflexes
Of the trees move towards the bank as we go by.

Leaving the water's surface plain. . . . Till, stretching up against the carriage-back,
I was roused altogether, and looked out
To where the pale sea brooded murmuring.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The White Man's Burden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the great prophet of Judah desired to sum up the future of the nations, he did so in a series of marvelous utterances—or oracles, which he termed burdens. Thus he delivered himself of the burden of Babylon and Philistia, of Moab and of Egypt, of Ethiopia, of Arabia, and of Tyre. Centuries later Mr. Kipling, consciously or unconsciously, borrowed from Isaiah in his famous poem of "The White Man's Burden," for what is the burden of the white man but the heavy load of responsibility which every man carries through the world in proportion to the clearness of his vision of the Christ? That this vision of the Christ entailed a grievous burden the Messianic prophecies of Isaiah made doubly clear, and so to the human being, struggling to find and to hold to the narrow way, the burden seems to approach to that of Atlas, the labor to that of Sisyphus:

"Take up the White Man's burden—
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humor
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

That is the human sense of ingratitude. But the man who has been made white, through spiritual understanding, has learned enough to receive an entirely new reward, for Science reverses the evidence of the senses, and he proves that the yoke truly is easy and the burden is light.

What is it that separates the white man from the red man, the yellow man, or the black man? It is not the color of his skin, but the purity of his consciousness, summed up in the strength and permanence of his vision of the Christ. The whiteness of a man is in exact proportion to his nearness to God, Principle. That is why Wendell Phillips was able to say, "One on God's side is a majority," and Mrs. Eddy wrote, on page 225 of Science and Health, "You may know when first Truth leads by the fewness and faithfulness of its followers."

It seems quite impossible for the great majority to accept the lead of Truth without a fierce and prolonged struggle with the flesh. History proves that every great cause has been established, and every great reform initiated, by some solitary white man or handful of white men. There was a day in the dim past when Abram stood alone in Ur, and Moses in the land of Egypt. There was a later day when Isaiah prophesied as it were to stones, "in Jerusalem," and Daniel faced Nebuchadnezzar without support. Later there came a day when there was one Christian in the world, and later still just one Christian Scientist. These, in their degree, were the white men, the pure men, of their hour, and round them were gathered those whose vision of the Christ rendered them least fearful of the world. As Mrs. Eddy writes on the page just quoted from, "There is always some tumult, but there is a rallying to truth's standard."

The burden of the white man, therefore, is to carry truth's standard, and to strive to be as white as that standard. It means essentially the effort to understand Principle, and to live up to it, so as to be able to demonstrate that understanding of Principle in the overcoming of sin, disease, and death. It was for this reason, surely, that Mrs. Eddy laid such stress on healing in the Christian Science movement, for the individual's ability to demonstrate the healing power of Truth is the proof of his own understanding of Truth, and registers his own moral mercury. Whether he be a private individual or a public character, this is his true contribution to the state and to humanity. The men who have done most for humanity are the men who have demonstrated most fully the atonement, the at-one-ment of God and man, Mind and its idea. These men have not had the limelight of their hour shed upon them; they have too often been regarded rather as criminals than heroes. The first century was too much concerned with Caesar or Pompey to trouble over Jesus or Paul. The one was crucified or Calvary, the other executed in Rome. But the first could say, with the calm certainty of all his utterances, scattered unrecorded to shepherds and fishermen on the hills and by the lakesides of Galilee, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," whilst the writings of the other have been translated into every known language and read over the entire world.

It is, however, of course, only by a mighty effort that a man shakes off his materiality sufficiently to be described spiritually as a white man. Who is white and who is not is one of the many things human beings have not to decide, but which will be divulged at the harvest. What the individual has to do is to wash his own robes white, and this he will never succeed in doing so long as he is engaged in thinking sensually or in judging unrighteous judgment of his neighbor. To wash your own robes white it is necessary to lose your own sense of the reality of evil and so of matter, and this it is impossible to do while insisting on substituting, in your own thought, sick, sinning, and sorrowful humanity for the pure, harmonious, and joyous image and likeness of God. "Let the perfect model," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 407

of Science and Health, "be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite. This spiritualization of thought lets in the light, and brings the divine Mind, Life not death, into your consciousness."

This struggle with self, this effort to overcome self in order to be of service to humanity, is the true white man's burden, and it was perfectly summed up by Christ Jesus when he said to his disciples, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me." From one end to the other of the Gospels it is the insistent summing up of his teaching of man's duty to man. "Greater love hath no man than this," he told his disciples, "that a man lay down his life for his friends." Now the word here translated life is *psychē*, which means soul or animality. Therefore the saying amounts to this, Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his materiality for his friends. This laying down of a man's materiality is his taking up of the cross, and constitutes the white man's burden. On page 50 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "The real cross, which Jesus bore up the hill of grief, was the world's hatred of Truth and Love."

The Green Linnet

Beneath these fruit-tree boughs that shed
Their snow-white blossoms on my heel,
With brightest sunshine round me spread

Of spring's unclouded weather,
In this sequestered nook how sweet
To sit upon my orchard-seat!
And birds and flowers once more to greet,
My last year's friends together.

One have I marked, the happiest guest
In all this covert of the blest:
Hail to thee, far above the rest
In joy of voice and pinion!

Thou, Linnet! in thy green array,
Dost lead the revels of the May;
And this is thy dominion. . . .

Amid you tuft of hazel trees,
That twinkle to the gusty breeze,
Behold him perched in ecstasies,
Yet seeming still to hover;

There! where the flutter of his wings
Upon his back and body flings
Shadows and sunny glimmerings,
That cover him all over.

My dazzled sight he oft deceives,
A brother of the dancing leaves;
Then flits, and from the cottage-eave,
Pours forth his song in gushes;

As if by that exulting strain
He mocked and treated with disdain
The voiceless form he chose to feign,
While fluttering in the bushes.

—Wordsworth.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920

EDITORIALS

The White Man's Burden

EVER since Mr. Kipling's famous poem was given to the world, its readers, and they are legion, have looked upon the white man's burden as the effort of the Caucasian to support the other races in their struggle for progress. To lead them out of their Egyptian night, and, without any expectation of any reward, to guard those races from themselves, and to lead them toward the light. Now, as a matter of fact, some of the whitest men who have ever lived have not been of the Caucasian race. A knowledge of Principle, in other words, is not bounded by color, and the real white man's burden is carried by all those who have devoted themselves unselfishly, in any measure, to the service of humanity, a service summed up, long ago, by a man who was certainly not a Caucasian, in the well-known words, "O man, what is good; and wha, doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?"

It is this opportunity which lies before the whole world, today as always, and everybody who will accept it lifts this white man's burden, and places it upon his shoulders. It is a burden, it is true, which is likely to be its own reward. But then the helpers of humanity are not looking for material rewards, and are not particularly intent upon them. The reward of well doing is itself enough, and certainly any man who faces the world in the aftermath of the great war can find plenty of opportunity for shouldering the white man's burden. The conscience of civilized humanity has been roused of late by the appalling atrocities inflicted upon the Armenian remnant. When the governments of the world declined to lead, and their officials indicated sentimentally to those who approached them, that a public demand must be created before they could take a hand in the proceedings, those officials wrote down the fact, in language plain enough to be understood by Dogberry himself, that they were in no particular hurry to pick up the white man's burden, and so it was left to the private citizen everywhere to raise the human cry, which ultimately forced the international police to take notice of the Turk running amuck in Cilicia and elsewhere.

It was exactly the same in the matter of the Greek claims, the big policemen were wondering how they would be affected if the Greek were given his own, instead of exhibiting an ambition to get the Greek his own, because it was his own. But that has been the way of the big policemen ever since governments were, and it is perhaps one of the reasons why so famous a statesman as Thomas Jefferson once expressed a pious opinion that the world might conceivably get on better without governments than with them. Government is, in reality, a great moral responsibility. But the historian would be a bold one who would care to attempt to make out a case for governments as the exponents and defenders of moral responsibility. It is perfectly true that as the statesman looks at the world, he is apt to be affrighted at the material in the interests of which he is supposed to take a moral stand. But this is really because he himself has no true confidence in the power of good, and is rather inclined to think that there was a great deal of method in the madness of the old worshippers of Olympus and the gods of Babylon and the Nile, who thought it a safe thing to be on the side of the evil deities, whose business it was to harm them, whilst they could very well afford to pay far less attention to the good deities who would on no account hurt them.

Gradually, however, the hobgoblin of Asia, the terror that cometh by night, got relegated to its true insignificance, and the world began to emerge into a reliance, however faint and fitful, in good as Principle. Ideals were set up to which men began to devote attention, and though the professional philanthropist might sometimes invoke the anger of the "Needy Knife-grinder," nevertheless the wish to help humanity has been steadily growing throughout the centuries of the Christian era. At all times there is plenty of opportunity for the giving of such help. Every great city is a welter of human wickedness and human misery, and the effort to reduce this misery and to destroy this wickedness is open to every single person who will lift the white man's burden. This burden is not necessarily some great political achievement, such as the rescuing of the Armenians or the saving of the nations of India from themselves, it can be found equally in the attempt to destroy a raging evil such as drink, or to reduce the inequalities of government, as in the case of suffrage. But in addition to all this, there are ever present those occasions, in the struggle between what are known as Capital and Labor, which come to every man, an opportunity for supporting whatever is right against whatever is wrong in the myriad intricacies of the economic battle.

Not, of course, that the economic struggle consists entirely of the financial question of wages. It goes eventually into the whole matter of the lives of the workers, and it is here, even more than in the mere question of money, that the opportunity for lifting the burden is presented. Moreover there is a political side to the economic question which is of peculiar importance at the present moment. The great question of the moralities of what is known as the class war has to be considered. There is an Egyptian night here as dark as any from which the fellahen ever had to be rescued, a night in which men engage in sabotage and Bolshevism and all the extremes of the social war. Only, therefore, by clearly gaining a perception of Principle, and adhering to this, no matter what the clash of interests around it may be, is it possible for the individual to play his part in the struggle, and clearly to lift the burden in a way which will be of service to mankind.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra

THE orchestra will go on. This is the main declaration of Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, during its present exigencies. The public will indeed rejoice to have it go on; but that part of the public which is less intensely interested in music in particular than in activity as a whole will watch with a considerable degree of amusement the present conflict between Art and Labor. Why is it that thorough humor is so seldom to be found in the world of music? Emotionalism tends to stifle the laughter which would relieve tension. Emotion without reason is mainly what perpetuates petty jealousies, conventionalisms, and over-seriousness in a symphony orchestra, especially in one whose members hardly know whether they want to join the union or not.

There can be no question that musicians are entitled to adequate pay for their cooperative work in a great orchestra. If, however, union rules, outside the organization, are to determine just how the working together shall be carried on, then the artist has subsided before the artisan. Very possibly, however, the so-called artistic temperament could learn a great deal from the ways of the true artisan. The trouble is that the ideals of good artisanship have all but vanished in the turmoil of unionism. Judge Cabot apparently believes that the orchestra which is not unionized is the more free to set up and maintain the highest standard, both for itself and for its unionized contemporaries. That is why he, with the other trustees, has decided to let the strikers go.

While Capital and Labor have been discussing the conditions of work and pay in this industry which produces a luxury, the public has continued to regard with equanimity some of the points of difference. Is a concert master to rise and bow to applause with the rest of his comrades? What dressing room is he to use? What is discipline, anyway? Is the conductor of the orchestra to be a petty autocrat in his insistence on conventional courtesies? On those questions there may be differences of opinion; but surely such intense differences cannot really affect anything that is genuinely worth while. And possibly the audiences themselves have been a bit at fault, with all their enthusiasm, in taking their own feelings and those of the musicians somewhat too seriously.

British Labor's Decision

THE very definite decision given by the British Trade Union Congress in London, on Thursday last, against the policy of direct action marks another definite step in the development of Labor in Great Britain. Six months ago, British Labor was apparently still uncertain on this matter. At the Trade Union Congress which met in Glasgow last September, the question was discussed in all its aspects. It came up, indeed, again and again, in many different forms during the six days of the conference, only to be, in the end, shelved without any decision having been reached. Six months, however, is a long time in these days, and very much has happened during the past half year to reveal British Labor and its possible future to itself. There is a tremendous virtue in responsibility. British Labor, the free lance party, untrammelled by any obligation to make its demands and contentions fit in with the great task of government, government not of a class but of all the people, was one thing. British Labor admittedly liable to be called upon almost at any time to do this very thing is quite another. Some months ago Mr. Winston Churchill threw down the gauntlet and declared that Labor was not yet fit to govern. More than one Labor leader took up the challenge with something much stronger than the retort courteous.

Now only a very few, in all probability, of the millions who, through their representatives, voted against direct action in London the other day, ever reasoned the matter out along these lines. But to anyone who has followed the course of events in the Labor world in Great Britain during the past six months, there can be little doubt on the question. From first to last, the meeting at which this decision on direct action was come to seems to have been characterized by a calmness and order, a freedom from personalities, and a wide statesmanship strangely full of promise for the future. British Labor has always been remarkable for its sanity and common sense. True, several times during the past year it has seemed as if this great saving grace, which has ever made the British working man the despair of the extremist everywhere, were weakening. But in the hour of crisis it always reasserted itself, and brought order and agreement out of apparent chaos.

This is just what happened the other day. In their desire to redress what is admittedly an injustice, members of the Miners Federation, for several weeks past, have been urging the necessity of direct action. Only thus, they have contended, could the government be forced to adopt the policy of nationalization of the coal industry, which its own commission recommended, but which it decided to jettison. And so, the day before the meeting of the Trade Union Congress, the Miners Federation assembled in London and voted by 524,000 to 346,000 in favor of direct action. The hope was, of course, that the Trade Union Congress would indorse this view, but, from the very first, it seems to have been certain that nothing of the kind would be done. The general feeling of the congress, the dispatch from London relating to the matter declares, was that rejection was so certain that a lengthy discussion would have been merely a waste of time, so a closure was called for, and agreed to after less than two hours' debate. The final vote was 1,050,000 in favor of direct action, and 3,870,000 against, a rejection by nearly four to one.

Montenegro

WITH every wish to do for Montenegro just what the majority of her people desire, as far as their future government is concerned, the average statesman, unversed in the modern methods of propaganda, might well despair of ever being sure that he has really discovered what they want. A short time ago, Jovan Plamenatz, the Montenegrin Premier, in the course of an interview with a representative of this paper in London, was loud

in his denunciation of the proposed union between Montenegro and Serbia. He utterly repudiated the suggestion that the Montenegrin people favored such an idea; insisted that what they wanted was independence and sovereignty; and certainly gave the impression, if he did not say so in so many words, that the Montenegrins were really yearning for the return of King Nikita and his patriarchal government to Cetinje.

Now, what are the facts of the case, so far as the facts can be ascertained? One of the very first acts of Montenegro, after the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918, was to proclaim union with Serbia. On the very day that the armistice with Germany was signed, the Grand National Assembly met at Cetinje, and, after earnestly discussing the whole matter, passed a decree formally abolishing the Petrovitch dynasty, and proclaiming the union of the country with Serbia under the dynasty of Karageorgevitch. The next development was a great mass meeting at Cetinje, on December 27; organized by five former premiers of Montenegro. This meeting fully indorsed the action taken by the Grand National Assembly. Some four months later still, the Grand National Assembly, which had met once again at Cetinje, closed its session, and sent 12 elected delegates to represent Montenegro in the Skupshchina at Belgrade.

When this final step was announced to the outside world, it was not unnaturally assumed that Montenegro had not only exercised her rights of self-determination, but had, with commendable dispatch and decision, carried the matter through to completion. The decision, moreover, was hailed as a very understandable arrangement, first, because it was well known that, for many years before the outbreak of the great war, Montenegro had been contemplating union with Serbia, and, second, because the attitude of King Nikita during the war quite certainly left a great deal to be desired from the point of view of his loyalty to the allied cause, or to his own people. There would seem to be, today, little disposition to dispute the charge that, in the early summer of 1915, King Nikita was actively negotiating with Germany with a view to securing the future of himself and his house, in the event of a German victory; whilst there is no doubt at all that the notorious surrender of Mt. Lovtchen, and consequently of Montenegro, to the Austrians, toward the end of 1915, was a simple matter of arrangement.

It is, of course, quite possible that the meeting of the Grand National Assembly on November 11, 1918, the mass meeting at Cetinje on December 27, the second meeting of the Grand National Assembly in the following April, and all the things that were done at these meetings may have been brought about by "Serbian propaganda" of the strenuous kind described by Mr. Plamenatz. It is very hard to say. The Balkans is one of those places where "anything may happen." But, at the present time, it is Mr. Plamenatz's word against a series of apparently historic events all pointing the other way.

It really ought not to be difficult, however, to discover exactly what Montenegro does want, if Montenegro really knows. A duly safeguarded plebiscite of the adult population of the country ought not to be a task beyond the powers of the Supreme Council.

Maine's Centenary

PROBABLY in every city and hamlet in the rugged Pine Tree State, as well as in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the United States and elsewhere, the centennial anniversary of Maine's admission to the Union will be observed appropriately on March 15. The sons and daughters of Maine, whether at home or abroad, are always proud to proclaim their birthright. And there is good reason for this satisfaction, this pride, for Maine folk manifest the vigor, strength of character, and initiative which seem to be a part of their inheritance from the rugged hills, the vast forests, the clear skies, and the blue lakes of Maine. So it may be predicted that those who stand up, on their native State's centenary, to review Maine's history since the day she was described, in the charter granted by Charles I, in 1639, as "The Province or Countie of Mayne," because the territory was a part of "the Mayne land of New England," down to the present day will have only words of praise to speak. Maine has no disloyal sons or daughters, and no "enemies without." Why should she have? She has been staunch and loyal throughout her eventful history, a faithful sentinel posted almost beyond the border of the territory which embraces her sister states, mindful of her own, and hospitable to the stranger.

Maine is proud of at least two of her products, her people and her ships. Time was when half of the sea-going vessels under the American flag were built in the shipyards along the Maine coast, and Carl E. Milliken, the State's present Governor, says he is convinced that the industry is bound to be revived, so far as the construction of wooden ships is concerned, because of the adaptability of Maine's harbors to this particular industry and the abundance of material easily available. Of her people, there seems to be a never-ending stream going out to undertake the great tasks that are still undone. The roster of her sons and daughters whose names history has written large is already long. To name them would be impossible in a brief space, although such names as Neal Dow, Hannibal Hamlin, Lot M. Morrill, Israel Washburn, Nelson Dingley, Thomas Brackett Reed, and James G. Blaine must, it would seem, be mentioned wherever Maine is spoken of retrospectively. Blaine, however, was not a native of the State, although it was there that he lived throughout all the years of his eventful career as editor, politician and statesman.

There are two activities in which the people of Maine may be said to excel. These, obviously enough, are work and play. The unbounded vigor of a self-reliant and resourceful people is manifested in many thriving industries, on fertile farms, in lumber camps and mills, in seacoast activities, in cotton mills, in quarries, and in other useful undertakings. At play, the Mainite excels, either in those amusements which he has learned to enjoy for himself, or in those in which he acts as host and mentor for the pleasure-seekers who have discovered that Maine, with its great natural parks, lakes, and playgrounds, is an ideal playground. A few months ago, in the picturesque Mt. Desert region, there was set apart

and dedicated what is known as Lafayette National Park, regarded by admirers of New England scenery as one of the most beautiful spots in the United States. The speakers who refer to Maine's natural attractions will tell those who may, perhaps, not know the qualities of the Mt. Desert region, with its rugged hills and green valleys, its lakes and streams and towering trees, something of what they may expect when they visit the spot. But no words can fully describe its beauties, any more than they can fittingly picture Mooshead Lake, or the saw-edged 3000 miles of coast lying between Kittery and York Harbor, on the southwest, and Calais, on the New Brunswick border.

Editorial Notes

AFAIRS in China gain in interest and significance every day. The latest word is to the effect that something like civil war has broken out in the Province of Honan. At first glance, this might seem to be the very reverse of satisfactory. But when it is remembered that if civil war has broken out, it means the rising of the Chinese people against the militarist element, which is attempting to dominate the country; and when the report is considered in connection with the further news that in no fewer than eight provinces an anti-militarist league has been formed, the position of affairs assumes a new aspect. Japan may do all she can, in every one of her devious ways, to strengthen the militarist party in China, but, in her heart of hearts, she knows that it is a losing game. The writing on the wall, seen so clearly by Baron Makino, three years ago, "the moral awakening of the 400,000,000 of China," is, it is to be imagined, becoming visible to an ever larger circle of Japanese statesmen.

TREES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The wind in our hair!
The wind in our hair!
We toss and we toss,
Standing still on our feet;
We drink in the sweet
Of the forest and heat;
We hear the wind whisper,
And the beat of her feet;
We quiver and stir,
With the wind in our hair,
And feel the sap purr
Through our limb and our leaf;
We are full of its music,
We are full of its grief,
We are full of its thunder
And its murmurous beat,
And we toss and we toss,
Standing still on our feet!

APPARENTLY the Citizens Liberty League of Toronto, Ontario, is very solicitous for the welfare of the race track proprietors and saloonkeepers of that Province. In a recent letter issued from its headquarters, it asks all opponents of prohibition, to contribute to a fund for the express purpose of defeating at the polls the Attorney-General, who is a noted temperance and anti-gambling advocate. The letter reads: "In view of the coming election in which the Attorney-General will seek to obtain a seat in Toronto, this league has taken into account his continuous and uncompromising attitude toward race tracks, and his stand on prohibition, and we have decided we must oppose him at the polls. As this will entail a large expenditure, we are asking our friends to help us financially." To be "taken into account" by the league is no little compliment to the perseverance of the Attorney-General in his efforts to stamp out one of the worst evils of modern times. When will the purveyors of liquor realize that the game of gambling with the happiness, well-being, and prosperity of the masses must cease? And "friends" of the league might note that true friendship is to be found in benefiting the race, not in degrading it.

THE Olympic Games which will take place in Antwerp this year will be of great international interest. The war has not had much effect on the standard of American sports. It has, of course, interfered with training in the United Kingdom, as British athletes for over four years concentrated their efforts on the winning of the war. America's greatest rivals in the more recent contests were the Scandinavians, who carried off many honors in the Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912. As they remained neutral during the conflict, the system which they organized for training athletes should not be overlooked by sportsmen elsewhere.

It is only natural that Governor Allen, of Kansas, noting the good effects of the Court of Industrial Relations in that State, should express the opinion that further good effects would follow if leading universities would establish courses of instruction to deal with the same subject. Study of the difficulties would seem to be one of the likeliest means of getting rid of them. Perhaps the universities could thus offer the "ounce of prevention" that would be better than the industrial court's "pound of cure."

SIR EDWARD CARSON, the Ulster Unionist leader, in a recent speech, said that if the present Home Rule bill passed, Ulster would have won. Ulstermen would be fortunate, he added, in getting without fighting what they had covenanted to fight for. This seems almost too good to be true. Certainly few Englishmen ever expected that any Home Rule bill would really please any Irishman.

PERHAPS, after all, that Harvard professor's indorsement of Mr. Hoover as a man "who is free from political entanglements" does not tell the whole story. Many people, nowadays, want to be assured, also, that their candidates for public office have no hampering entanglements of an economic nature.

IT is a humane society, indeed, that promotes its beneficent purpose with the slogan "Be kind to animals—you're one yourself!" This is doubtless what they call "bringing it home to the individual."